The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1891. NO. 41

BUSINESS CARDS.

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FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Price $1,000. For further particulars call on or address,

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—BETWEEN—

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Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

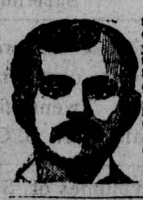
NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased of F. E. Weaver sixteen acres, more or less, of wheat in the ground and also one dun colored Alderney cow. All persons are cautioned to not interfere with said property, the same being left to the care of F. E. Weaver.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

Mapleton Depot, Oct. 10, 1890.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See out. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

Gettysburg.

EDITOR ITEM:

Having been requested by some of the brave boys who wore the blue and who accompanied me to the ground at Gettysburg where the battle was fought which as is generally admitted was the beginning of the end of the war of the Rebellion, to write something of the trip and what we saw for the ITEM, I endeavor to comply. Feeling as I do under many obligations for their kindness in showing me over the field and giving me information that I know is from the best of authority, I can't refuse their request, though I would greatly prefer reading after an abler one than myself.

In the first place I will say that ground has to be seen to have a proper conception of it. Pen and language fail to give description that comes any thing near what the eye can see when on the ground. I would say to all lovers of country to go to Gettysburg and see for themselves. They will never regret the cost or the few days of time spent. In speaking of the extent of the ground one of the party remarked, if we were to tell folks at home that this battle ground covered more territory than lies in Trough Creek valley between the tops of Terrace mountain and Sidling Hill to Shirleysburg's knob at Cassville the half of them would not believe it. In the office at the entrance of the National Cemetery is a drawing of the battle ground which states that it represents at least 25 square miles. Some historians estimate it at 35 square miles and I should say that the higher estimate is not too high. In going there at the time of the annual reunion of the G. A. R., in company with some of the soldiers, "which is the best time to go," we naturally go to the encampment ground. It is situated on east Cemetery Ridge just on the opposite side of the Baltimore pike from the National Cemetery. On the eastern slope of this ridge is where our boys met and repulsed the famous Louisiana Tigers. From this point you have a view of a great deal of the ground of the first day's fight, and a splendid view of the seminary building on Seminary Ridge, near where Gen. Lee had his headquarters, the cupola of which he used as an observatory whence he could see over most of the ground while the battle was going on.

This building with many others was used as a hospital for the wounded of both armies. In the hall on the second floor of this building is where J. Frank Wright tells me that our well known Capt. Blair lay wounded when he saw Gen. Lee come down the stairs as fast as he could travel. This the Captain said was the last he saw of him and it is supposed that it was at the time that Picket failed in his famous charge. While Gen. Lee had this advantage Gen. Meade had his head quarters about about 3 miles distant in a small house and on low ground where he had to get his information from the signal corps and his runners. Looking at the battle from these two points it seems that one can see the hand of Providence more plainly than anywhere else. The national cemetery contains 17 acres of level and gently rolling ground, and in it is said to be shrubbery from every state in the union. J. Howard Wert in his history of the battle says, "no grounds in the world have a finer natural location. No grounds in the world are better kept". In this cemetery is located the national monument, also Gen. Reynolds' statue. In this ground are buried 3600 union soldiers, which includes 979 that are unknown as to name, state or regiment. This ground is enclosed with heavy iron railing along the Baltimore pike, and on two sides by a heavy stone wall and separated from the evergreen cemetery by as beautiful a hedge fence as eyes could wish to look upon. In the office at the entrance you can see the famous address of Lincoln, delivered at the time of the dedication of the cemetery, which contained words that will be quoted by generations yet unborn. From there the easiest part of the ground to stroll over is Culps's hill where the Union forces had breast works thrown up on the brow of the hill, I should say over a half mile in length through the woods. These works now present the appearance of an old abandoned mill race. Curiosity caused me to ask a soldier how long he supposed it took to throw these up. He said he should say about three hours. Near the southern end of these works is the only confederate monument on the ground. On it is stated that 100 yards due west of it is a marker showing the farthest point gained by the confederates. Here you can stand in one place and count 20 monuments, although it is in woods. It seems fitting that this great battle was fought on the soil of the Keystone state and on ground where there are thousands of tons of almost as fine granite as the world can produce and which it is said was before unknown. A soldier who participated in the fight told me that the boys said during the battle, "Boys if we can't whip them here on our own ground we can't whip them at all". This undoubtedly had a great deal to do with the result for certainly men never fought harder. The line of battle was much the shape of a fishhook and that part on Culp's hill would be the point of the hook. Returning to the cemetery we start on the stem or long part of the hook and pass where Hancock was wounded and by Mead's headquarters toward the Round Tops. All along this route, as on Culps hill, and all over the ground are monuments of the different regiments, also markers showing the right of one regiment which was the left of the next regiment. Little Roud Top was a point that was wanted by both armies but Gen. Warren succeeded in getting it some say by only about 10 minutes time thus giving a great advantage. Near the Round Tops is the Devil's den, of massive rocks, which at a distance resemble the tops of old dilapidated buildings. In the crevices of these rocks is where the rebel sharp shooters took shelter and picked off so many of our men.

These grounds are laid off in numerous avenues which make it convenient either to ride or drive over and they are kept in fine condition, no heavy hauling being allowed on them. The annual gatherings are large and said by some to be on the increase in numbers, especially of ladies. The order is good and it seems to be a pleasure to every one you meet to give you all the information in their power. Going into the town from the cemetery you pass the house where Miss Jennie Wade was killed, the only citzen killed during the battle. In the town in Danner's museum, on Baltimore street, you can see almost any kind of a relic you could think of, also the requisition that Gen. Early made on the authorities of the town; this is the original that he wrote while sitting on his horse in the square of the town,—60 bbls. of flour, 7,000 lbs. of pork or bacon, 1,200 lbs. of sugar, 600 lbs. of coffee, 1,000 lbs. of salt, 40 bushels of onions, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 500 hats, $10,000 in money. This requisition was made on the 26th of June, '63 and was answered by the council, that it was impossible for them to comply with the request. The General was ordered to proceed to York that eveuing and the requisition was not asked for again. They got after that at Gettysburg what they neither expected nor wanted, viz.: After three day's hard fighting the defeat that they never fully recovered from. By going out Chambersburg street toward Reynold's grove just in the edge of the town you pass the house in which John Burns, "the only citizen who took up arms against the 'rebs,'" lived at the time of the battle. This route leads to the ground where the first day's fight took place, on which are located a number of monuments. Seemingly the most important being the one in Reynold's grove, on the spot where Gen. Reynolds was killed; also the seminary building before mentioned, with numerous buildings and places of interest.

But, my article is already much more lengthy than I intended, and I will close by urging young and old to see this famous and interesting ground. Ten dollars will well pay all the expenses any one needs to go to and he will have something left.

W.

The Queen's Latest Offer.

In the Queen's "Word Contest," which the publishers of that magazine announce as the last one they will ever offer, a free education consisting of a three year's course in any Canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of the *Queen*, or one year abroad, consisting of one entire year's travel in Europe, all expenses to be paid, will be given to the person sending them the largest list of words made from the text which is announced in the last issue of the *Queen*. A special deposit of $750, has been made in the Dominion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer. Many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded in order of merit. The publishers of the *Queeu* have made their popular family magazine famous throughout both Canada and the United States by the liberal prizes given in their previous competitions, and as this will positively be the last one offered, they intend to make it excel all others as regards the value of the prizes. Send six two cent, U. S., stamps for copy of the *Queen* containing the text, complete rules and list of prizes. Address

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
TORONTO, CANADA.

—Prof. Barret of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

Had to Saw Her Out.

Several hundred people crowded the street in front of Galt's jewelry store Friday morning, attracted by the sorry plight of a comely young woman, who sat on the flagstones right in front of one of the big windows. One daintily shod foot peeped perforce from under her skirts, and the other was down in the coal hole under the sidewalk.

It seems that the iron and glass grating that lights the vault under the sidewalk just before the plate glass window was broken. The hole did not seem large enough for a child's foot to slip through.

The young woman, a pretty blonde in a handsome dark green dress, stopped to look at the jeweler's wares in the window. Suddenly she gave a little shriek, and seemed to lose half a foot of her stature. She was evidently much distressed at something, and little wonder. Her French boot had slipped through the hole in the grating and her leg had followed it halfway to the knee, as far as it could go. She tried to pull it out, but it was wedged fast. So she sat down on the flagstones and began to cry from fright and pain and mortification.

She was at once surrounded by a crowd. The police came and made the people stand back, and a kindly faced old lady did what she could to comfort the unfortunate girl.

Mr. Galt sent to a machine shop for a couple of men, and they came with saws, hammers and crowbars and set about breaking one of the bars of the iron grating so as to release the imprisoned foot. It took fully a half hour, and the crowd got bigger and bigger every minute, but finally the iron bar was sawed through, and the pretty girl was freed from the most awkward situation of her life. Then she took a carriage and went home. —Washington Post.

The Villain Foiled by Conversation.

It seldom happens that a person undertaking to commit a crime is prevented from so doing except by fear, but the man who undertook the job of going through the residence of S. M. Keenan was completely nonplussed by the bravery of the mistress of the house.

Mrs. Keenan had occasion to leave her home for a short time, and before doing so turned down the lamp and went out, her husband having gone down town to attend a meeting of miners. Returning in a few minutes she found a stranger in the kitchen, with his hat drawn over his face, to whom she spoke, asking him what he wanted. He replied he was going through the house, and warned her not to make any outcry. Mrs. Keenan, having good presence of mind and possessing a good deal more than the ordinary amount of courage, replied:

"Go through the house if you want to, get what there is, and if you can find any money you can do more than I can. I have ten cents and some postage stamps I will give you."

At this onset the would-be burglar said: "You seem to be very brave. I know you are alone, for I saw the men leave the house."

To this Mrs. Keenan replied: "In that you are mistaken, for there are three men upstairs I could call to my assistance, but I don't think it necessary. Why don't you go through the house? Go through the pantry and help yourself; you look as if you needed something. If I had six bits I would give you half of it."

At this last onslaught the bold burglar laughed outright and left the house.—Portland Oregonian.

A Proud and Happy Girl.

A customer waiting for change at one of the large dry goods shops on the day before Thanksgiving exchanged a few words with the saleswoman who served her upon the subject of the coming holiday. The girl had a bright, attractive face, and did not look to be over 18 years of age. Her eyes sparkled as she said animatedly: "Well, I've got something to be thankful for this year that I haven't had for four years. I've got a home now. No, I don't mean I'm married," she went on, answering the look in her listener's face, "but I've got a home again. When my father died four years ago my mother was sick, too, and was in the hospital a long time, and my little brothers and sisters were at the home, and the protectory and anywhere, while I just knocked around the best I could. But we're together now, the children are going to school, and mother's able to be around, and I take care of them all," she finished proudly.

If ever pride was justifiable hers was. Here was a young woman hardly out of girlhood weighted with the support of a family from which a man might well shrink, yet evidently carrying her burden successfully and contentedly. And she was able, too, in the midst of her dark life to flash out a ray of the purest Thanksgiving spirit.—New York Letter.

Heartburn may be relieved almost instantly if half a teaspoonful of table salt be dissolved in a wineglassful of cold water and then drank.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Other Sheep I Have."

TEXT: "*Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.*"—John x., 16.

There is no monopoly in religion. The grace of God is not a nice little property fenced off all for ourselves. It is not a king's park, at which we look through a barred gateway, wishing we might go in and pluck the flowers and look at the deer and the statuary. It is a father's orchard, and there are bars to let down and gates to swing open.

In my boyhood days, next to the country schoolhouse where I went, there was an apple orchard of great luxuriance, owned by a very lame man who did not gather the apples, and they went to waste by scores of bushels. Sometimes the lads of the school, in the sinfulness of a nature inherited from our first parents, who fell through the same temptation, would climb over the fence and take some of these apples, and notwithstanding the fact that there was a surplus, and all going to waste, the owner of that orchard, reckless of making his lameness worse, would take after these lads and shout, "Boys, drop those apples or I'll set the dog on you!"

Now there are Christians who have severe guard over the Church of God. They have a rough and unsympathetic way of treating outsiders. It is a great orchard into which God would like to have all the people come and take the richest and the ripest fruit, and the more they take the better He likes it. But there are those who stand with a hard and severe nature guarding the Church of God, and all the time afraid that some will get these apples when they really ought not to have them.

Have you any idea that because you were baptized at eight months of age, and because you have all your life been surrounded by hallowed influences, you have a right to one whole side of the Lord's table, spreading yourself out so nobody else can sit there? You will have to haul in your elbows, for there will come a great multitude to sit at the table and on both sides of you. You are not going to have this monopoly of religion. "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

McDonald, the Scotchman, has on the Scotch hills a great flock of sheep. McDonald has four or five thousand head of sheep. Some are browsing on the heather, some are on the hills, some are in the valleys, a few are in the yard. One day Cameron comes over to McDonald and says: "McDonald, you have thirty sheep. I have been counting them." "Oh, no!" says McDonald. "I have four or five thousand." "Ah!" says Cameron, "you are mistaken. I have just counted them. There are thirty." "Why," says McDonald, "do you suppose that is all the sheep I have? I have sheep on the distant hills and in the valleys, ranging and roaming everywhere. Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

So Christ comes. Here is a group of Christians, and there is a group of Christians; here is a Methodist fold, here is a Presbyterian fold, here is a Baptist fold, here is a Lutheran fold, and we make our annual statistics, and we think we can tell you just how many Christians there are in the world, how many there are in the church, how many in all these denominations. We aggregate them, and we think we are giving an intelligent and an accurate account; but Christ comes and He says: "You have not counted them right. There are those whom you have never seen, those of whom you have never heard. I have My children in all parts of the earth, on all the islands of the sea, on all the continents, in all the mountains and in all the valleys. Do you think that these few sheep you have counted are all the sheep I have? There is a great multitude that no man can number. Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

Christ in my text talks of the conversion of the Gentiles as confidently as though they had already been converted. He sets forth the idea that His people will come from all parts of the earth, from all ages, from all circumstances, from all conditions. "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

In the first place I remark the Heavenly Shepherd will find many of His sheep among those who are at present non-churchgoers. There are different kinds of churches. Sometimes you will find a church made up only of Christians. Everything seems finished. The church reminds you of those skeleton plants from which by chemical preparation all the greenness and the verdure have been taken, and they are cold and white and delicate and beautiful and finished. All that is wanted is a glass case put over them. The minister on the Sabbath has only to take an ostrich feather and brush off the dust that has accumulated in the last six days of business, and then they are as cold and beautiful and delicate as before. Everything is finished—finished sermons, finished music, finished architecture, finished everything.

Another church is like an armory, the sound of drum and fife calling more recruits to the Lord's army. We say to the applicants, "Come in and get your equipment. Here is the bath in which you are to be cleansed, here is the helmet you are to put on your head, here are the sandals you are to put over your feet, here is the breastplate you are to put over your heart, here is the sword you are to take in your right hand and fight His battle with. Quit yourselves like men."

There are those here, perhaps, who say, "It is now ten, fifteen years since I was in the habit, the regular habit, of church going." I know all about your case. I am going to tell you something that will be startling at the first, and that is that you are going to become the Lord's sheep. "Oh," you say, "that is impossible; you don't know my case; you don't know how far I am from anything of that kind." I know all about your case. I have been up and down the world. I know why some of you do not attend upon Christian services.

I go further, and make another announcement in regard to you, and that is, you are not only to become the Lord's sheep, but you are going to become the Lord's sheep this hour. God is going to call you graciously by His spirit; you are going to come into the fold of Christ. This sermon shall not be so much for these who are Christians. I have preached to them hundreds and thousands of times. The sermon that I preach now is going to be chiefly for those who consider themselves outsiders, but who may happen to be in the house, and the chief employment of the Christian people here to-day will be to pray for those who are not accustomed to attend upon Christian sanctuaries.

When the steamer Atlantic went to pieces on Mars Rock, why did that brave minister of the Gospel, of whom we have all read, go out in the lifeboat? Why did he not stay and look after the passengers that got ashore, wrapping flannels around them, and kindling fires for them, and preparing them food? There was plenty of work to be done on shore for those who had already escaped. Ah! that brave man knew that there were others who would take care of those, and so he said, "Man the lifeboat! Pull away, my lads, pull away! Yonder is a man; there is a woman freezing in the rigging. Pull away!" I see the oar blades bend in the strong pull of the oarsmen. Then they come up to the wreck. The woman is frozen. She drops into the wave—alas! poor woman—and washes out to sea. But then Mr. Ancient says: "There is a man yet hanging to the rigging. Pull away, my lads! pull away!" They come up, and he says: "Hold now there five minutes and we will save you. Steady! steady! Now give me your hand. Leap! Thank God, he is saved! Thank God, he is saved!"

So there are men now in the breakers. They have made a shipwreck of life. While we come out to save them, some are swept off—swept off before we can reach them—and there are others still hanging on. Steady there among the slippery places! Steady! Leap into this lifeboat! Now is your chance for heaven! This hour some of you are going to be saved. Far away from God, you are going to be brought nigh. "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

You are now this hour in the tide of Christian influences. You are going to be swept in; your voice is going to be heard in prayer; you are going to be consecrated to God; you are going to live a life of usefulness, and your deathbed is going to be surrounded by Christian sympathizers, and devout men will carry you to your burial when your work is done, and these words will be chiseled for your epitaph: "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." And all that history is going to begin to-day. "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

Again I remark, the Heavenly Shepherd is going to find many of His sheep among those who are now rejecters of Christianity. I do not know how you came to reject Christianity. I do not know whether it was through hearing Theodore Parker preach, or whether it was reading Renan's "Life of Jesus," or whether it was through some skeptic in the store or factory. Or it may be—probably is the case—that you were disgusted with religion and disgusted with Christianity because some man who professed to be a Christian defrauded you, and he being a member of the church, and you taking him as a representative of the Christian religion, you said, "Well, if that's religion, I don't want any of it."

I do not know how you came to reject Christianity, but you frankly tell me you do reject it; you do not think the Bible is the word of God, although there are many things in it you admire; you do not think that Christ was a divine being, although you think He was a very good man. You say, "If the Bible be true—the most of the Bible be true—I nevertheless think the earlier part of the Bible is an allegory." And there are fifty things that I believe you do not believe. Nevertheless they tell me in regard to you that you are an accommodating, you are an obliging person. If I should come to you and ask of you a favor you would grant it if it were possible. It would be a joy for you to grant me a favor. If any of your friends came to you and wanted an accommodation and you could accommodate them, how glad you would be!

Now I am going to ask of you a favor. I want you to oblige me. The accommodation will cost you nothing, and you will give me great happiness. Of course you will not deny me. I want you as an experiment to try the Christian religion. If it does not stand the test, discard it; if it does, receive it.

If you were very sick, and you had been given up of the doctors, and I came to you, and I took a bottle of medicine from my pocket and said, "Here is medicine I am sure will help you; it has cured fifty people," you would say, "Oh, I haven't any confidence in it; they tell me all these medicines will fail me." "Well," I say, "will you not, as a matter of accommodation to myself, just try it?" "Well," you say, "I have no objection to trying it; if it will be any satisfaction to you I will try it." You take it. Now you are sick in disquietude, sick in sin. You are not happy. You laugh sometimes when you are miserable. There come surges of unhappiness over your soul that almost swamp you. You are unhappy, struck through with unrest. Now, will you not try this solace, this febrifuge, this anodyne, this Gospel medicine?

"Oh," you say, "I haven't any faith in it." As a matter of accommodation, let me introduce you to the Lord Jesus Christ, the Great Physician. "Why," you say, "I haven't any faith in Him." Well, now, will you not just let him come and try His power on your soul? Just let me introduce Him to you. I do not ask you to take my word for it. I do not ask you take the advice of clergymen. Perhaps the clergymen may be prejudiced; perhaps we may be speaking professionally; perhaps we may give you wrong advice; perhaps we are morbid on that subject; so I do not ask you to take the advice of clergymen. I ask you to take the advice of very respectable laymen, such as William Shakespeare, the dramatist; as William Wilberforce, the statesman; as Isaac Newton, the astronomer; as Robert Boyle, the philosopher; as Locke, the metaphysician; as Morse, the electrician.

These men never preached—they never pretended to preach—but they come out, and putting down, one his telescope, and another the electrician's wire, and another the parliamentary scroll—they come out, and they commend Christ as a comfort to all the people, a Christ that the world needs. Now I do not ask you to take the advice of clergymen. Take the advice of these laymen. It does not make any difference to me at this juncture what you have said against the Bible; it does not make any difference to me at this juncture how you may have caricatured religion. Take the advice of men who are prominent in secular affairs, as these men whom I have mentioned and others who immediately occur to my mind. You see I do not scoff at skepticism. I never scoffed at skepticism. I have been a natural skeptic. I do not know what the first word was that I uttered after entering the world, but I think it must have been "why?"

There were times when I doubted the existence of God, when I doubted the divinity of Christ, when I doubted the immortality of the soul, when I doubted my own existence, when I doubted everything. I have been through the whole curriculum of doubt, and you can tell me nothing new about it. I have come out from a great Sahara desert into the calm, warm, sunshiny land of the Gospel. I know about the other land. I have been there. You can tell me nothing new about it. And I know all about the other condition of which you do not know anything—the peace, the comfort, the joy, the triumph of trusting in God and in Jesus Christ whom He has sent. So I am not scoffing in regard to it.

It outrages me to see how soon Christian people give up the prodigal. I hear Christian people talk as though they thought the grace of God were a chain of forty or fifty links, and when they had run out then there was nothing to touch the depth of a man's iniquity. If a man were out hunting for deer, and got off the track of the deer, he would hunt, amid the bushes and the brakes longer for the lost game than he would look for a lost soul.

They say if a man has had the delirium tremens twice he cannot be cured. They say if a woman has fallen from integrity she cannot be redeemed. All of which is an infinite slander on the Gospel of the Son of God. Men who say that know nothing about practical religion in their own hearts. How many times will God take back a man who has fallen? Well, I cannot give you the exact figures, but I can tell you at what point He certainly will take him back. Four hundred and ninety times. Why do I say four hundred and ninety times? Because the Bible says seventy times seven. Now figure that out, you who do not think a man can fall four times, eight times, ten times, twenty times, one hundred times, four hundred times, and yet be saved. Four hundred and ninety times! Why, there is a great multitude before the throne of God who plunged into all the depths of iniquity. There were no sins they did not commit; but they were washed of body and washed of mind and washed of soul, and they are before the throne of God now forever happy. I say that to encourage any man who feels there is no chance for him.

Good Templars will not save you, although they are grand institutions. Sons of Temperance will not save you, although there is no better society on earth. Signing the temperance pledge will not save you, although it is a grand thing to do. No one but God can save you. Do not put your confidence in bromide of potassium or anything that the apothecary can mix. Put you trust in God! After the church has cast you off, and the bank has cast you off, and social circles have cast you off, and all good society have cast you off, and father has cast you off, and mother has cast you off, at your first cry for help God will bend clean down to that ditch of your iniquity to help you out. Oh, what a God He is! Long suffering and gracious!

There may be in this house some whose hand trembles so with dissipation they could hardly hold a hymn book. I say to such if they are here: "You will preach the Gospel yet. You will yet, some of you, carry the holy communion through the aisles, and you will be acceptable to everybody because everybody will know you are saved and purified by the grace of God, and a consecrated man, wholly consecrated. Your business has got to come up, your physical health is to be rebuilt, your family is to be restored, the Church of God on earth and in heaven is to rejoice over your coming, "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold." If this is not the Gospel I do not know what the Gospel is. It can scale any height, it can fathom any depth, it can compass any infinity. I think one reason why there are not more people saved is we do not swing the door wide enough open.

Now there is only one class of persons in this house about whom I have any despondency, and that is those who have been hearing the Gospel for perhaps twenty, thirty, forty years. Their outward life is moral, but they tell you frankly they do not love the Lord Jesus Christ, have not trusted Him, have not been born again by the spirit of God. They are Gospel hardened. The Gospel has no more effect upon them than the shining of the moon on the city pavement. The publicans and the harlots go into the kingdom of God before they. They went through, some of them, the revival of 1857, when 500,000 souls were brought to God. Some of them went through great revivals in individual churches. Still unpardoned, unblessed, unsaved. They were merely spectators. Gospel hardened! After awhile we will hear that they are sick, and then that they are dead, and then that they died without any hope. Gospel hardened!

But I turn away from all such with a thrill of hope to those who are not Gospel hardened. Some of you have not heard, perhaps, five sermons in five years. This whole subject has been a novelty to you for some time. You are not Gospel hardened; you know you are not Gospel hardened. The whole subject comes freshly to your mind. I hear some soul saying: "Oh, my wasted life! Oh, the bitter past! Oh, the graves I stumbled over! Whither shall I fly? The future is so dark, so dark, so very dark! God help me!"

Oh, I am so glad for that last utterance! That was a prayer, and as soon as you begin to pray that turns all heaven this way, and God steps in, and He beats back the hounds of temptation to their kennels, and He throws all around the pursued soul the covert of His pardoning mercy. I heard something fall. What was it? It was the bars around the sheepfold, the bars of the fence around the sheepfold. The Heavenly Shepherd let them fall, and the hunted sheep of the mountain come bounding in, some with fleece torn of the brambles, and others with feet lame from the dogs, but bounding in. Thank God! "Other sheep have I which are not of this fold."

God forbid that any of you should have the lamentation of the dying nobleman who had every opportunity of salvation, but rejected all, and who wrote or dictated these words: "Before you receive this my final state will be determined. I am throwing my last stake for eternity, and tremble and shudder for the important issue. Oh, my friend, with what horror do I recall the hours of vanity we have wasted together; but I have a splendid passage to the grave. I die in state, and languish under a gilded canopy. I am expiring on soft and downy pillows, and am respectfully attended by my servants and physicians. My dependants sigh, my sisters weep, my father bends beneath a load of years and grief. But oh, which of these will answer my summons at the high tribunal? And which of these will bail me from the arrest of death? While some flattering panegyric is pronounced at my interment, I may be hearing my just condemnation at a supreme tribunal. Adieu!"

THE INDIAN CENSUS.

The Total Number of Red Men in the United States.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin giving the population and other information of the various Indian tribes exclusive of Alaska. The bulletin shows the total Indian population of the United States to be 244,704, which is made up as follows: On reservations or at schools under control of the Indian Office, not taxed, 130,254. Indians incidentally under the Indian Office and self-supporting are as follows: In Indian Territory, 25,357 are Cherokees, 3464 Chickasaws, 9996 Choctaws, 9291 Creeks and 2539 Seminoles. There are also about 14,247 colored people (mixed Indian blood) living with and members of the above tribes. The total population of the five civilized tribes is therefore 64,871. The Pueblos, of New Mexico, number 8278; the Six Nations and St. Regis, of New York, 5304; Eastern Cherokees, of North Carolina, 2885; Indians (ninety-eight per cent. of whom are not on reservations) taxed and self-sustaining citizens, counted in general population, 35,267; Apaches at Mount Vernon Barracks (prisoners), 384; Indians in State or Territorial prisons, 184—total, 114,473.

The bulletin further shows: Total males taxed and untaxed, 80,715; total males untaxed and on reservations, 63,770; total females taxed and untaxed, 82,106; total females untaxed and on reservations, 66,484: ration Indians on reservations to whom rations are issued by the United States, 32,310; self-supporting Indians on reservations by farming, herding, root digging, horse raising, fishing and hunting, 96,044; total self-supporting Indians (32,567 taxed and not including the five civilized tribes), 128,611.

The number of whites on the several reservations in the Indian Territory aggregate 107,967 as follows: In Cherokee Nation, 27,176; in Chickasaw Nation, 49,444; in Choctaw Nation, 27,991; in Seminole Nation, 96; in Creek Nation, 3280.

This makes the total population of the country, including Alaska, estimated at 37,000, almost 63,000,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 18.

Lesson Text: "God's Care of Elijah"—Golden Text: I Kings xvii., 1-16--Commentary.

1. "And Elijah the Tishbite, who was of the inhabitants of Gilead, said unto Ahab." Sixty years have passed since the kingdom was divided. Six Kings have reigned over the ten tribes (Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, and Omri), each seeming to excel his predecessor in wickedness (xvi., 25, 30), and all walking in the ways of Jeroboam, who made Israel to sin (xiv., 16; xv., 26, 30, 34; xvi., 19, 26), and now we have Ahab, the seventh, the worst of all, the perfection of wickedness (xvi., 33).

"As the Lord God of Israel liveth, before whom I stand, there shall not be dew nor rain these years, but according to my word." We are here for the first time introduced to one of the most wonderful men that ever lived; a man who never died, who lives still, and who is yet to come on earth again as a witness for God before Christ comes in power and glory. One of the only two mere men from whom we have heard since they left the earth (Luke ix., 30, 31). Yet he was a man of like passion with us, but he lived close to God in a day when God was little known. God had said that if Israel turned aside to serve and worship other gods He would shut up the heaven that there should be no rain (Deut. xi., 16, 17). Elijah was jealous for the glory of God, and prayed earnestly that God would do as He had said, if perchance His people would return to Him (Jas. v., 17). God had evidently given him assurance of answer to his prayer, hence this message to Ahab.

2. "And the word of the Lord came unto him, saying." There is nothing under the sun like "the word of the Lord." It is pure, sure and unchanging like the Lord Himself.

3. "Hide thyself by the brook Cherith, that is before Jordan." "Get thee hence" teaches us that one who would live close to God must not tarry long with those who know Him not; just long enough to testify for Him and then be gone. "Turn thee eastward" is suggestive of the sun rising, the morning for which we wait (II Sam. xxiii., 4; Ps. xlix., 14; xlvi., 5 margin). "Hyde thyself" is the key to all true service. It is suggestive of Paul's "Not I, but Christ;" "Not I, but the grace of God" (Gal. ii., 20; I Cor. xv., 10).

4. "Thou shalt drink of the brook; and I have commanded the ravens to feed thee there." No earthly company, no dainty food; but "He shall dwell on high, his place of defense shall be the munitions of the rocks, bread shall be given him, his waters shall be sure" (Isa. xxxiii., 10).

5. "So he went and did according unto the word of the Lord." Here is one man who is obedient; he questions not, but simply obeys. He is subject to the word of the Lord.

6. "And the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening; and he drank of the brook." He could sing the song of Hab. iii., 17, 18, and say: "Though vineyard, field and flock all fail, yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation!"

7. "And it came to pass, after a while, that the brook dried up, because there had been no rain in the land." The source of this brook was not unfailing; it was dependent upon the clouds, which empty their contents upon the earth. Elijah, however, depended neither upon the brook nor upon the clouds, but upon Him who is far above all earthly sources.

8. "And the word of the Lord came unto him." God does not forget those who trust in Him, nor is He ever too late with His providing. Elijah saw the brook drying up day by day, but so did his God whom he served. Just enough of the necessaries of this life, and one day's supply at a time, keeps one very close to God, while an abundance is apt to lead us to forget Him.

9. "Arise, get thee to Zarephath, * * * behold I have commanded a widow woman there to sustain thee." Young says that Zarephath signifies "place of refining;" and if Cherith signifies "cutting," as the word would seem to indicate, we can see the processes by which the Lord was fitting His servant for the great day on Carmel. Without the cutting and refining of Cherith and Zarephath he never would have been able to stand alone for God as he afterward did on Carmel.

10. "When he came to the gate of the city, behold, the widow woman was there gathering of sticks." It was quite a journey from Cherith to Zerephath, but the journey is not noticed.

11. "Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand." As he came near to the city and saw this poor woman the Spirit must have whispered, "This is she." He asked her to bring him a drink a water, and as she was going he asked her to bring also a little bread. Put yourself, if you can, in his place. Think of a long and weary journey, your arrival at a strange city and such an one pointed out as your hostess. Have you been living near enough to God and in such close communion with Him that your heart fails not because of things seen and felt, but by His grace you patiently endure as seeing Him who is invisible and quietly rejoice in Him (Heb. xi., 27; II Cor. iv., 16-18)?

12. "As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse." Behold the larder that is to sustain the prophet in this widow's home. By the brook he had bread and flesh twice a day; but now there is no flesh, and only enough meal to make one last cake for the woman and her son, after which they expect to die. The man who can stand this without faltering must have been well cut off from all reliance upon human resources. He who can see the hand of God in this kind of provision for him must have learned to live far above the clouds.

13. "And Elijah said unto her, Fear not; go and do as thou hast said." He wavers not, he trembles not, he is not moved; "his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord;" "he waits only upon God; his expectation is from Him."

14. "Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, the barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth." It would seem from this that God had told Elijah how He would provide in this case, viz., by a miraculous increase of the meal and oil from day to day; and this is told the widow for her encouragement, for she has not been living at Cherith, and has not learned the secret of peace when cut off from seen resources. This meal and oil would make unleavened bread, symbol of the putting away of all evil (I Cor. v., 7, 8), for we cannot know the power of God unless we walk with Him in sincerity and truth.

15. "And she went and did according to the saying of Elijah; and she, and he, and her house did eat many days" (Margin: "A full year"). Here again is obedience and consequent blessing. It was a poor time to take in a boarder, with not enough in the house for the present company. It seemed to the disciples a poor time to have 5000 hungry men around when five loaves and two fishes were all that the disciples had for themselves. But they learned, and this widow learned, that "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth" (Prov. xi., 24). Many are poor because they keep their little all for themselves.

16. "The barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which He spake by Elijah." This is the fourth time that we have met in this lesson the expression, "the word of the Lord." We called attention to it in the second verse, urging full subjection. Observe now its sure and complete fulfillment. Not one word of God can ever fail (Josh. xxiii., 14; I Kings viii., 56). In time and in eternity we shall find all just as He has said."—*Lesson Helper.*

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Occupation has an effect upon facial expressions.

A Russian millionaire is building the largest steam yacht known—1000 tons.

A peg driven into the middle of the soles is said to keep shoes from squeaking.

A Letter of no consequence which the artist Raphael wrote to a lady, recently sold for $300.

Charles G. Jefferson of Clinton, Mass., an amateur weight lifter, lifted with his hands alone 1,571 1-4 pounds of solid iron at his private gymnasium recently.

It takes all sorts of people to make up this little American world. But in Detroit the other day a Hebrew, an African and an Arab were all three arrested on complaint of a Chinaman.

Persons going around the world from west to east gain four minutes for each degree traveled, so that when they have gone about the earth, they are twenty-four hours ahead of the time of their starting point.

Lake Superior is larger than any other inlet sea except the Caspian, which covers 176,000 square miles and has a depth of but 250 feet. Lake Superior has an area of 32,000 square miles and a depth of 1,000 feet.

The coffin in which the late King of Holland is buried is twice the size required owing to the undertaker confusing the new Dutch metre and the old in his measurements, which mistake was discovered too late to be remedied.

The sociable weaver-birds will unite together in building a thatched roof prior to nest building, the structure sometimes being twelve feet square. Under this a dozen or more nests will be built, each pair of birds building its own, and each nest being shut out from every other.

Two men have found near Fresno, Cal., what is claimed to be the petrified body of a man. It is remarkably well preserved, and even the lines of the back of the hand are visible. The head is of a good size, and the features of the Caucasian type. The body measures nearly seven feet in length.

Taming Animals With Electricity.

In the future, it seems, wild beast tamers, lion kings, serpent queens and the like, instead of having to assert their authority by means of the whip of pliant steel, will carry a light wand, with an insulating grip for the hand, connected by a flexible wire with a battery of which the power can be varied according to the necessities of the case. If the lion or tiger becomes surly and refuses to go through his tricks, or threatens to bite a sample out of his "tamer," a touch of the magic wand will give a shock that wil rouse him up, or scare him into submission, as the performer wishes. An experiment in this new department of applied science is said to have been successfully made in this instance.

His Office in the Street.

Back in "the forties" there was an antique lawyer in Chicago of the name of Pallas Phelps. He was a nondescript of the profession, who, though he often appeared in court, never had an office—as least, no one ever knew where his office was. One day, when the unpaved streets were in a more than commonly filthy state, Judge Butterfield and Pallas Phelps met on a narrow street crossing. "Good morning, Brother Phelps," said the judge, "you haven't swept your office this morning!"—[Argonaut.

A Huge Eucalyptus Tree.

Some idea of the growth of the eucalyptus or Australian blue-gum tree in California may be gained from a tree, nineteen years old, just felled in Santa Clara. This tree reached the height of 110 feet, was four feet in diameter and twelve feet in circumference.—[New York Tribune.

SIBERIAN ROADS.

Their Horrors Described in Vivid Colors.

Travel Along Them Is One Series of Hardships.

A correspondent of the Novoye Vremya describes the horrors of the Siberian roads in vivid colors. There is only one road from Irkutsk to Yakutsk. You have to cross the river Lena, in summer by boats, in the winter over the ice, but in the spring and autumn there is no means of crossing the river, and you have to wait for a more auspicious season. In the summer and winter, however, the road is quite tolerable. There are post stations on it at intervals of from twenty-five to thirty versts. One can always find something at such stations to still hunger, although he must never expect to get a piece of white bread, a piece of meat, or a cup of tea. This is the state of affairs on the twenty-eight days' journey from Irkutsk to Yakutsk.

Quite different is it on the road from Yakutsk to the cities of Verkhovyanka and Sredne-Kolymsk. You have to travel a distance of about 3,000 versts through an uninhabited country. If you find a small village of Yakoots on the road the people are so poor that they cannot help you. They have no cattle, they produce no grain; the importation of the necessaries of life is quite insignificant. A dwelling is a mere shanty, with a fireplace in the middle and a hole in the ceiling for the smoke. When the air is damp and stationary the smoke will not escape and lingers in the yoorta. Doors are sometimes wanting and windows are generally missing. Contagious diseases, diphtheria, small-pox, typhoid fever, are always to be found among the Yakoots, while medical help is nowhere to be found.

Terrible as such yoortas are, one is rejoiced if he reaches one, but they occur very seldom on the road. The traveler has to proceed seventy or a hundred versts before he finds, not a yoorta, but a povarnya, in which to rest himself. A povarnya is an enclosure of four walls with a roof to it. There are no windows, no doors, no fireplaces, and certainly not a human being to lend one a helping hand within two hundred versts. Tired out from traveling on a bad road, frozen to the bones and pinched with hunger, the traveler arriving at such a povarnya must dig out some wood from under the snow to build a fire to melt snow. He is happy when the fire gets ablaze and he can warm up his stiffened limbs, undress, and rest himself. But that rest becomes a torture, for he must remain in that lonely barn two or three days before he can proceed. There are no horses and deer in such povarnyas, and one must wait until a team that goes in the direction he requires comes on, or until his own animals are sufficiently recovered to proceed.

Those poor animals must in the mean time be fed on whatever can be dug up for them from under the snow. The regular post stations on that road, called the slanky, are at intervals of about 200 versts apart, and so poorly provided that one seldom finds there either horses or deer or fodder for his own animals, or even food for himself. It sometimes happens that a traveller stopping at such a station to wait for animals to carry him onward, in case his own animals fall from exhaustion or want of food, must eat the flesh of his own dead brute, if he is unwilling or unable to keep a long fast. With the rickety vehicles on that road and their frequent breaking, the marshes to be crossed on thin ice or to be waded if the wagon gets stuck—a whole book could be filled with the description of such incidents!

Such is the travelling in the winter, with the temperature varying between zero and seventy degrees Celsius of cold. In the summer you have to wait sometimes for many days for a boat or a raft to take you across a river. There are no regular rafts crossing the rivers, but you must wait for a party of Yakoots or exiles who are swimming wood from one city to another. In the autumn and spring again, there is practically no travelling on those roads, and the unfortunate wayfarer who happens to arrive in those parts at such seasons of the year must do the best he can—stop at a post station and whistle for hunger, and wait for the best to happen.

The Toothsome Terrapin.

Everybody has heard of the toothsome terrapin, surnamed the diamond back, dear to the epicurean palate, but even in Washington, where they are comparatively plentiful, it is not everybody that knows that it will take three dollars in good American coin to buy one of these diminutive little dainties, with the peculiar marked shells. That is to say, it takes three dollars to possess one in the raw shape, before some expert chef has converted him into an edible. In the latter state nobody but millionaires and gastronomists like Colonel Tom Ochiltree are in it. In cooking them only butter worth fifty cents a pound is fit to be used, and wines of the rarest vintage, which help to make the figures loom up on the ticket that comes when the feast is ended.

"What will you take for a dozen of them?" was asked a Twefth street dealer, whose front window was pretty well filled with the little crawlers.

"Take a dozen for $30," was the reply, "though only hotels and restaurants usually order that many. Yes, that's the lowest price. We get them from a little town down in Maryland, where they are bought up from the fishermen who catch them in nets in Chesapeake Bay. There are diamond backs in other Southern waters—here is one that came from Savannah—but none are supposed to have the exquisite taste of those caught in the Chesapeake."

"How long will they live?"

"For three or four months, and strange to say get fatter the longer they are kept. All the food they get is a little sea grass put down for them to waddle about in."

The average terrapin isn't over seven inches long, and in the shell doesn't weigh over two pounds. The late Mr. Wormley, of hotel fame, was a connoisseur in diamond backs, and bought as many as 300 at a time. He put them away in a remote room, where no light entered, so that they wouldn't stir about, locomotion being a hindrance to the fattening process.—[Washington Post.

A Dissertation on Safes.

An old safe-breaker said to me the other day that, as a matter of fact, no one could open a safe-lock by listening to the click of the tumbler. They do not click. They are immovable in their places and do not drop. "This being the case," continued my informant, "when I hear of an inexperienced plumber boy who opens combinations at will, which has been going the rounds of the papers for some time past, it fatigues me. Now I have the reputation of being able to open almost any safe, but if the safe is locked I can't do it. I can go to the safe, as it stands unlocked, and can gently turn the combination until the resistance warns me that I have reached a tumbler. I note the number and proceed in like manner with all the tumblers. Then the owner can lock his safe, and I, being in possession of this combination, can unlock without difficulty.

Had I been placed before the same safe while locked, I might turn until doomsday without success. I know of a safe which is locked and the combination lost. It is impossible to open that safe until it is drilled open. A A safe with two tumblers is susceptible of 10,000 changes, with three tumblers 1,000,000 changes, with four 100,000,000, and so on in regular permutation. But give me as a clew one number of the combination employing two tumblers and I will have to make out 100 combinations, from one to 100, in order to open the safe in from two to five minutes time. There is no absolutely burglar-proof safe except the one employing a screw door with a time lock attachment on the inside.—[New York Dispatch.

Serious Cause for Fear.

"Oh, dear! Can it be that your little boy is dead since my last visit?"

"Why, no; what made you think so!"

"I have just been in your pantry and found all your jam jars full."—[Epoch.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

At Frankfort, Germany, 500 horse-power is transmitted by electricity to a distance of 140 miles.

An electrical gyroscope has been devised in Paris and has been applied to show the rotation of the earth and to correct ship's compasses.

An Indianapolis (Ind.) man has constructed a bicycle of steel tubing and aluminum, which, though exceptionally light, is claimed to be practically unbreakable.

The Royal Academy of Medicine at Spain, has given the opinion that the addition of saccharin to food and drinks should be regarded as an adulteration, and that articles of food or drink so treated should be refused.

Photographs for determining the motions of moving animals and flying birds are now taken on a traveling band of sensitized paper by means of intermittent flashes of light, and the movement of the paper in the focus of the camera is controlled by an electro magnet.

The wings of a fly are used with great quickness, and probably 600 strokes are made per second. This would carry the fly about twenty-five feet, but a seven-fold velocity can easily be attained, making 175 feet per second, so that under certain circumstances it can outstrip a racehorse.

It has been determined that under no conditions can the deaf learn to speak by association and without effort, as normal children do, but that in every case speech is an acquisition only possible with great and sustained effort on the part of the pupil, assisted by the skill, patience, and perseverance of competent teachers.

If a tuning fork, when vibrating, is made to touch any part of a spider's web or the twigs or leaves by which the web is supported, the trembling of the web completely deceives the spider, so that, after rapidly finding which radial line is most disturbed, she runs along this one and attempts to secure the tuning fork, and struggles in vain to find a soft spot in the armor of her prey.

A general meeting of the directors of the eighteen chief observatories in the world will meet in Paris in March next, to make their final arrangements before beginning the great photographic atlas of the heavens divided into numerous zones. The atlas will consist of from 1800 to 2000 leaves, representing 42,080 large squares, comprehending the superficies of the celestial sphere.

Red the Color for Danger.

"Has it ever struck you," said a Pittsburger, who paints not signs but pictures, "that red is a very dangerous color, that it stands for danger in all sorts of ways? On the railroads, of course you know, red is the danger signal in flags by day, in lamps by night. Everybody is accustomed to the idea of red as a warning on the railroads, and at sea the red light serves the same purpose. Then red stands for anarchy. The Anarchists are often called the Reds, and the flag which waved over some of the bloodiest scenes in the world's history is a sanguinary red. To wave a red flag before a bull is about as dangerous a thing as you can do.

"The uniform of the firemen has been red since time immemorial, although since organized fire departments have been organized the color has been sensibly changed, for the element the firemen fight is red, and the danger of the confusion of men and flames is apparent. The hue of the poppy in the fields suggests the dangerous side of the narcotic it harbors. Some one aware of the dangers of the debauches has coined the phrase we know so well, 'Painting the town red.' Red in art is a risky color to use unless the painter knows thoroughly how to use it, as Sir Edwin Landseer did in his pictures, which invariably contained a touch of red somewhere.

"Turner employed red lavishly, and although he succeeded in producing marvellous effects, his followers have made countless millions mourn over fiery coruscations on canvas. Wherever you turn you find red as a mark of peril."

"In literature is it so?"

"Yes, even in literature, for are not bad books most harmful when they are read?"—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

COUNSEL.

A journey round the world began
By taking but one pace;
But not too eager, little man
In entering the race.

The mites increased, be not disturbed,
Plan wisely, delve and dig;
The oak your arms no longer gird
Grew from a slender twig.

Toil bravely on; in patience wait,
And by the moment live;
Choose rather to be good than great,
And gain that you may give.

—[George B. Griffith.

BIRDS IN TUG-OF-WAR.

Two sparrows—one big, the other little—simultaneously swooped down upon a piece of cotton cord in front of the City Hall the other day. Both wanted it and both pulled, but without visible advantage to either bird. Then began a real tug-of-war.

Of course the smaller sparrow was heavily handicapped in the matter of weight, but this he more than made up in skill and strength. For a few moments they stood firmly braced on the asphalt walk and pulled with all their might. Finding their efforts against each other futile, they, with a common impulse, flew upward without relaxing their hold upon the coveted object, and continued in midair the struggle for the string.

Once off the ground the smaller sparrow appeared to figure more conspicuously, for while his foe seemed to fancy that weight would tell in the end the little bird adopted shrewd tactics. When the big bird flew he flew with him, and when he darted upward or zig-zagged from side to side he was with him every time. In fact, he let the big one cut out all the work, and it was plain to the crowd of people who stood watching the strife that the big bird was wearing himself out. This proved to be true. Suddenly the little one, seizing a favorable opportunity, made a sharp downward rush, instantly followed by a quick upward dash, and the cord was jerked out of the tired beak of his rival. But in making the effort the prize fell from his own bill. For a single second it floated in the air, then the little victor quickly seized it and with a tiny screech of triumph flew away unmolested by the larger bird.

AN INQUISITIVE FISH.

Many interesting stories are told by divers of their experiences at the bottom of the sea, and the curiosity manifested by fish is one of the themes on which they dilate with satisfaction. The fact that certain species of fish are of an inquiring turn of mind has been proven beyond all doubt, and a circumstance in connection with the repairing of the water pipes in the Narrows adds confirmation. When Divers Llewellyn and McHardy first began work on the broken mains they observed a fish which looked as if it belonged to the black cod species swimming about them and frequently going in and out of the broken pipe.

They did not pay much attention to it on the first and second days, but when on going down the third day they saw it closely examining the pipe they were then working on they began to give it more consideration. On the fourth day he was again at the spot, and they there and then dubbed it the inspector.

It was always on the spot, either when the divers got there or it came immediately afterward and remained till they went away again, and during the time they were at work it observed them with the most serious attention, always shifting its position as the divers did theirs, in order that it might observe exactly how things were done.

The men on the steamer became very much interested in it, and always made inquiries when the divers came up as to whether the inspector was satisfied with the work done. That it does not stay about the spot except when the divers are there and that it knows the time of their arrival, is shown by the fact that on three different occasions when they had to go back unexpectedly the inspector was not there. He always turned up next morning, however, as usual. For seventeen days now the inspector has been watching this job, and if any future accident should occur, he will, no doubt, apply for work at the company's office. Anyone doubting this statement of fact can have it verified by Mr. Nixon or by the divers, Llewellyn and McHardy

BESIEGED BY INDIANS.

Army Provision Wagons Intercepted and Attacked.

The Guards Fight Behind Breastworks Until Relieved.

Another engagement has taken place near Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota. As a number of wagons with supplies were known to be coming on the road from Rapid City to that point, it was thought best to send out a detachment to protect them. So thirty men were picked and immediately started down the road. They had not gone over ten miles when they discovered the wagons thirteen in number, drawn up in the form of a square, and attacked by about fifty Indians. The detachment put their horses to a full gallop, and the Indians withdrew to an adjoining hill.

The detachment now joined the teamsters, who numbered only nineteen. Sacks of grain, bundles and boxes were thrown up in front of the besieged as breastworks. The Indians, noticing this, immediately returned and began the attack, circling around the wagons, but keeping at a distance of 800 yards. As a result the shots from their Winchesters were not very effective, often falling short of the mark.

The carbines of the soldiers were used with much more effect, a number of Indians being seen to fall from their horses. Meantime their number was augmented until they numbered 100 warriors, besides some they had posted off in the adjoining hills.

One soldier, while arranging the breast works, was shot in the shoulder, but not seriously wounded. A soldier was detailed to return to camp and report that the detachment was besieged by the Indians, and that they were attacking the wagon train. He selected a fast horse and made a break at an opportune moment. As soon as the object of the move was seen about twenty Indians gave chase to Private Collins and fired shot after shot at him, but he distanced them. They then returned with the others to the attack.

Three more Indians were seen to fall from their horses and were picked up and carried away by their companions. Four calvary horses were shot and killed. While the large body of Indians was engaged by the majority of the soldiers and citizens, a few Indians scattered about dismounted, and, getting as close as possible, began firing into the horses and trying to stampede them. This they nearly succeeded in doing, and had not some of the soldiers been guarding and holding the horses, they would undoubtedly have succeeded in attaining their object.

By this time things were getting pretty hot for the besieged party and shots were flying as thick as hail stones. The citizens had been fighting them for six hours and the soldiers about three hours.

A little before 2 P. M. a commotion was seen among the Indians, and they gradually retreated, when it was seen that troops were coming at full speed to the rescue.

The Indians scattered in all directions, and Troop F gave chase. They were pursued until nightfall, when the chase was abandoned, the wagon trains and every one returning to camp, bringing the dead Indians and some ponies with them.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ABOUT 4000 strikes occurred last year.

THERE are said to be 50,000 Socialists in the United States.

ASSEMBLIES of the Knights of Labor have been formed in Australia.

A CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION will be started in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEARLY all the building tradesmen work under the nine-hour system.

DRUNKENNESS is most common among those who work too long or too hard.

DENVER, Col., now has 100 mills and factories, which employ 6000 persons, men and women.

LARGE landed proprietors in Germany are becoming alarmed at the wholesale emigration to Brazil.

THE wages of beef butchers is much smaller now than half a decade ago, ranging now from $1.75 to $5 a day.

THE eight-hour movement of the Brotherhood of Carpenters cost the American Federation of Labor about $112,000.

THE number of railway employes killed during the year was 1973, while the injuries reached the appalling total of 20,080.

THE carpenters of St. Louis, Mo., on May 1, will demand eight hours a day and $3.20 as the lowest price for a day's work.

THE city of Toronto, Canada, will lease its street-car plants. Under the lease no employe can work over ten hours a day.

THE Westinghouse employes at Pittsburg, Penn., propose to accept half pay until the complications of the concern are overcome.

CHARLES SCHULTZ, a poor laborer, residing at Shelbyville, Ind., has fallen heir to $135,000 by the death of a relative in Germany.

IN Australia there is nothing to show that the leisure given workingmen by the eight-hour day is pernicious, morally, mentally or physically.

THE number of women in America employed in remunerative occupation is 300,999, or nearly thirty per cent. of the total female population.

A RAILWAY employe on the Mohawk division of the Central Hudson road in New York boasts that he can identify twenty-one locomotives by their whistles.

THE Queen of the Belgians received $15,000 from a committee of ladies on her recent birthday, and handed the money over to an accident insurance fund for workmen.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, of the Knights of Labor, has issued a call for a conference of labor organizations and the Farmers' Alliance to discuss the political situation.

THE first annual report of Factory Inspector Martin, of Pennsylvania, shows that in that State in 2087 factories which were inspected 116,422 women, 30,437 children under sixteen years, and 181,297 men are employed.

DURING the last thirty years more than six times the number of people now working on children's shoes have been thrown out of employment by newly-invented machinery; and in the manufacture of wall paper one man to-day can do as much, with the aid of machines, that formerly one hundred persons could do, while in making gun barrels one man produces fifty barrels in ten hours where formerly a man made one barrel in the same time.

THE official report shows that 373,800 immigrants arrived at the port of New York during the year 1890. Only one-fifth of these people remained in that section of the United States. The four-fifths went West. The largest number that ever arrived in a single year was 454,620, which was in 1882.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE appointment of Simeon Wright to fill the vacancy in the board of poor directors is a worthy tribute to a worthy man.

J. DONALD CAMERON will succeed himself as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Kicking at this late date is entirely out of order. The Philadelphia *Press* doesn't yet realize this.

IN the organization of the legislature last week Huntingdon county fared well. George G. Hutchinson, of Warriorsmark, who deserved better treatment than he has received from the Republican party of Huntingdon county, was made sargeant at arms of the Senate, and Jere B. Rex, son of our townsman, W. H. Rex, is reading clerk of the house. Of Jere the Harrisburg *Patriot* says: "Reading Clerk Rex has a clear, distinct voice, which, apparently, was not affected by the severe strain imposed upon it by the reading of the message." Mr. Rex is to be congratulated on the appointment.

Hare's Valley.

M. S. Beaver, who teaches Cherry Grove school, was a recent visitor to our valley. Mr. Beaver is an excellent scholar and an able instructor. We are glad to know that the boys and girls of Cherry Grove are improving under his teaching.

Michael Stever, of Lewistown, is visiting friends in this valley. He expects to reside here in the future.

Philip Aaron, whose store was burned on the night of the 11th of December, has received his insurance. The amount insured for was $500, and he received $480. We don't know if he will rebuild or not.

Mrs. S. M. Long, of Mapleton, visited her father, Amos Smith, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Alice Aaron will take her departure from this valley on the 13th inst. to visit friends in Baltimore, Md.

Miss Jennie Querry spent part of last week visiting in Mapleton.

We notice by the ITEM that a local institute will be held at the Sheridan school house in Trough Creek valley next Friday and Saturday. An excellent programme has been prepared and will be carried out. We hope all friends of education will be present. The teacher, J. G. Dell, is a worthy young man, an excellent teacher, and deserving of success.

Mount Union.

Miss Annie Brandt, of Thisbe, Miss Carrie Taylor, of Shirleysburg, and Miss Allie Brodbeck, of Orbisonia, visited in Mount Union this week.

Rev. Geo. Larned and wife, of Selinsgrove, visited at the residence of Rev. C. L. Benscoter, whose sister Mrs. Larned is.

Sledding parties and coasting on Jefferson street seem to be the fashion in this place at present.

Z. T. Woods, of Altoona, a former resident of this place, who is engaged in business at the former place, was circulating among friends in this place last week. From the appearance of our friend, Altoona atmosphere and business agree with him.

W. G. Ewing was at Pennsylvania Furnace last week visiting his father, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. B. F. Marlin was in Shade Gap last week.

Some one poisoned R. J. Faust's dog, "Shep," last week. Mr. Faust offers a reward for the detection of the scoundrel.

Jacob Ripple, an aged citizen of this place, died on Wednesday last at the residence of his son, Harry Ripple. The interment took place at Gilboa.

William Fields, of Mifflin county, who who has been sick at the residence of his son, C. C. Fields, in this place, died on Tuesday afternoon, aged over 80 years. The Central Banking Co., of which he was a director, closed its bank on the day of burial.

W. G. Ewing, B. C. Wharton and I. N. Taylor were elected ruling elders in the Presbyterian church last week.

Mrs. James Beecham and daughter and Mr. Shumaker, of Millersville, visited at the residence of Jno. Heckert last week.

Saltillo.

Misses Minnie G. Taylor, of Huntingdon, and Vanche Shafer, of Rock Hill, visited Saltillo one day last week and were the guests of T. R. Henderson's family.

Joseph Parks is still hauling lime to the railroad.

Mrs. Linnie Henderson has returned from Shirleysburg.

Capt. John Brewster, of Huntingdon, visited Saltillo last Thursday and was the guest of his brother-in-law, Henry Hudson. We always thought he possessed such a pleasant, smiling face, and he is not forgetful of his friend when he comes to Saltillo.

Miss Lulu Henderson, of Cassville, visited Saltillo last Saturday and was the guest of Henry Hudson and T. R. Henderson's family.

Mrs. Evaline Senft has returned home from Pittsburg.

Our county superintendent, Prof. Rudy, visited our school one day last week and although he might have been expected by the teacher, he was very unexpected by the pupils.

The McClain hotel is to be sold on the 22d day of this month at public auction.

John Fisher, of Mann's Choice, is visiting Saltillo and is the guest of his father, P. C. Fisher.

Misses Birdie Laidig and Laura Smith, of Dublin Mills, are visiting friends at this place.

Mr. Sipes, of Fulton county, has moved to Saltillo and is employed in the tannery of Leas, McVitty & Sons.

During the protracted meeting at the M. E. church there has been fifteen or sixteen conversions and two penitents still at the altar.

Monroe Greene has succeeded in filling his ice house, and it is expected he will furnish frozen cream during the summer.

Wm. Nycum has been busily engaged in hauling ice for the last day or two.

John Cornelius has moved to the Co hill farm.

Mrs. David Wilson, of Cassville, and Mrs. Nettie Wright, of Trough Creek valley, passed through Saltillo on Saturday last.

Miss Barnet, of Trough Creek, is visiting at the residence of Joseph Parks.

It is said the rocks overhead in the Rocky Ridge coal bank are making mining unsafe.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. For a short time the mill will continue the business of custom work, chopping and exchanging. No grain purchased. In the meantime the mill is subject to lease to any good party and possession will be given at any time.

J. T. HIMES,
J. M. HIMES.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of Michael Querry, in Union township, about the 15th of October, a red, short horn bull. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL QUERRY.

Union twp., Dec. 5, 1890.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

1891. 1891.

I AM GRATEFUL to the people of Mapleton and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past and especially during the holiday season. I am to carry a supply of goods such as the people want and am satisfied with small profits. I am going to do a larger business, and will, in the future, as in the past, leave no stone unturned to satisfy the demands of patrans. Just now I have determined to close out some goods and offer at a

Great : Reduction

several lines of goods, such as Fur Caps, Clothing, Fine Underwear, and other seasonable articles.

I Will Sell You a

GOOD FUR CAP

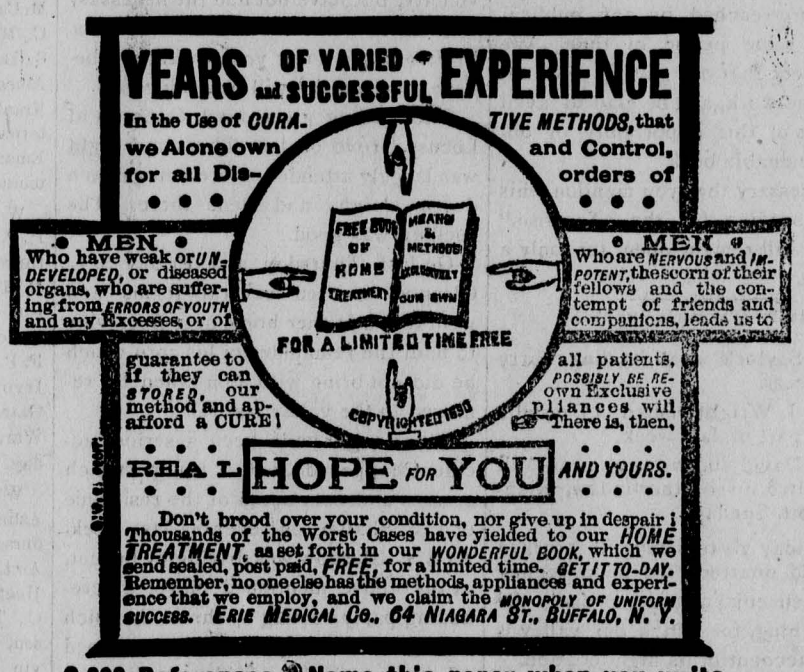
FOR $1.00.

It has no superiors at even a higher price. What clothing I have, I offer at cost. No old goods accumulate on my shelves. I want country produce, for which I pay highest market price. I have many

Woolen Goods,

for which no reasonable offer will be refused.

THOS M. LOGAN.


YEARS OF VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Diseases orders of
MEN
Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any Excesses, or of
MEN
Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to
FREE BOOK OF HOME TREATMENT
MEANS & METHODS EXCLUSIVELY OUR OWN
FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE
guarantee to all patients, if they can STORED, our POSSIBLY BE RE- method and afford a CURE! own Exclusive pliances will There is, then,
REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL Co., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

COOK BOOK FREE

320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and Hundreds of Illustrations.

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVER. It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Pudding, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT $1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

TO GET THE COOK BOOK FREE Send only 15 cents for three months trial subscription to the FARM AND FIRESIDE and state that you want the Cook Book, and it will be mailed free, postpaid.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE is a large, 16-page, 64-column journal, issued twice a month at PHILADELPHIA, PA., and SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. It is the handsomest, best and cheapest agricultural and home journal in the United States, leading all others in circulation and influence, printing a QUARTER MILLION COPIES every issue, and is recognized by leading agriculturists as an authority on all that pertains to the farm. Address letters plainly to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and leftsame with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES E. McCONAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

SPECIAL SALE.

Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Rubber Boots, 2½ to 7, $1.75.
Misses' " " 12 to 2, 1.25
Child's, " " 8 to 10, 1.00

Boys' Extra Heavy Rubber Boots, 2 to 6, $2.50.

Big Bargains.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hoods and Toboggans.

Men's extra heavy Scotch Caps, 48c., Men's Fur Caps, $1.10, worth $1.50. Boys' Plush Caps, 50c. Misses' Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, 25c.—regular price, $1.25. Do not miss this bargain. Misses' Plaid Nelly Bly Caps reduced to 25c.

Ladies' extra heavy Domestic Flannel Shirts only 75c.

Gents' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Ladies' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Large line Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at 50c., worth 60c.

Large line Canton, Domstic and All-Wool Flannels.

Ladies' and Gents' Mufflers, extra large, at 25c.

Children's Knit Jackets at 50c.
" Muffs and Capes at $1.50

Henrietta Cloth (brown and black only), 30c. All-wool Cloth, 60c., reduced to 45c.

Largest assortment Men's Overshirts ever shown in town. Prices very low.

Men's Leather Boots, $1.65 up. Men's special Grain Leather Boots, reduced to $2.50. Boys' Leather Boots, 3 to 5, $1.40. Children's Leather Boots, 8 to 11, only $1.00

Horse Blankets, $2.25 per pair. Haps, $1.00 up. Blankets very cheap.

This is something you can't afford to miss: Men's Jackets and Vests, only $4.00. Big reduction in Men's Overcoats and Suits.

20 boxes Valencia Raisins,
25 " Ondura "
5 bags Muscatil "
10 " new Lima Beans.

We expect your custom by giving you rock bottom prices. Anything you want in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Groceries,

Notions,

Tobacco and Cigars, Coal, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Putty, Fresh and Cured Meats,

Etc., Etc.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

TERMS:—Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan 14, 1891.

LOCAL NOTES.

—N. Q. Speer, of the Speer White Sand company, arrived in town yesterday morning.

—Lovers of skating and coasting have certainly had ample opportunities for gratifying their desires during the past month.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church closed last Wednesday evening. There were 16 conversions aad 14 accessions to the church.

—Mrs. B. F. Corbin and son, of Henderson township, and Mrs. Amanda Bordell and son, of Allenville, were guests of their sister, Mrs. H. H. Swope, last week.

—John S. Etnier, one of Mill Creek's prosperous merchants, and Miss Ella Isenberg, of the same place, were guests of Miss Fannie Isenberg one evening last week.

—Harry D. Johnston, of Altoona, formerly of Mapleton, was married to Miss Alice Shellenberger, also of Altoona, on New Years' evening. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—The Speer White Sand company's new calendar is out and in beauty it surpasses those issued in former years by this enterprising firm. The figures are distinct and the pad is placed beneath a trio of beautiful roses.

—*Woman's Work* is the name of an interesting monthly which comes to our table from Athens, Georgia. As its name indicates it is devoted to woman's work and its columns are replete with useful informatian. Send for sample copy.

—Mrs. Lizzie Hooper, one of the teachers of the Presbyterian Sunday school, entertained her class last Thursday evening, and on Friday evening, Mrs. Hatfield, another teacher in the same school, did a like service for her class. Both occasions were very enjoyable.

—A new steam drier just erected at the Speer White Sand Co.'s Juniata works, collapsed Monday afternoon while it was being heated for the first time. It was guaranteed to stand a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, but let go at 60 pounds. Fortunately no one was injured. The explosion had sufficient force to wreck the drier completely.

—I. N. Foust's store at Mill Creek was again entered by burglars Sunday night, and one of his safes was blown open. The burglars were considerate enough to take all the pictures in the office from the wall so as to prevent them from falling and making a noise. The safe was wrapped in blankets before the match was applied. No money was received and the amount of goods taken is not known. Mr. Foust realizes that lightning does sometimes strike twice in the same place.

—A man named Fluke has got license at Fairplay (Six Mile Run P. O.), Bedford county, and got his first instalment of whiskey just before the holidays via Mt. Union and E. B. T. R. R. to Robertsdale. There were ten barrels of whiskey, four half barrels of whiskey, one keg of whiskey, twelve cases of whiskey, one barrel of brandy and forty kegs of beer. It made a whole car load. On account of the snow he couldn't get the stuff away from Robertsdale for several days and a man was employed to watch the precious material until it could be got away. There was over five tons of it. How many fights, how many heartaches, how many saddened homes, how many women's and children's tears will result from the consumption of this liquid damnation?—*Mount Union Times.*

Yes, and our neighbor might have added another pertinent question, lower in motive, but effective with many people, viz: "How many hundreds of dollars in costs will Bedford and Huntingdon counties have to pay in exchange for the paltry license fee?" Much of that liquor will be drunk by Huntingdon county people, as the location is near the county line and the court business will be proportionately augmented

—The name of N. H. Downs still lives, although he has been dead many yaars. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already out lived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Robert McCoy, a 13-year-old boy of Huntingdon, sustained a compound fracture of the right leg while coasting on Seventh street in that borough, Tuesday evening of last week. The injuries were so serious that amputation was necessary.

—The rolling mills of McLanahan, Smith & Co., of the Portage Iron Co., Hollidaysburg Iron Co., and furnaces Nos. 1 and 2, of the Cambria Iron Co. here have closed down on account of the coal and coke famine. The Gap furnace is also expected to close down in a few days.—*Altoona Tribune.*

Appreciated.

A more unobtrusive and better citizen Mapleton does not have than Samuel Hatfield, jr., proprietor of the Glendower Sand Works. As an employer he is much respected by his employees. He is exacting, methodical and accurate, but to his employees he is generous, as as many remembrances testify. On very many tables in Mapleton may be found glassware of the finest quality, presented by him, and during the recent holiday season his workmen were remembered in various ways. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe in "credit to whom credit is due," and thus we express our opinions of the kindness of one of Mapleton's most useful citizens.

EMPLOYEES.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

Little Trough Creek.

George Saylor's coal hauling party was a success.

Mrs. T. J. Wright visited in Cassville the latter part of last week.

George David and wife, of near Mill Creek, visited his brother-in-law, Richard Chilcott, Sunday.

Our holiday visitors have all returned to their old quarters, we hope feeling glad of their enjoyments, especially the good sleighing, for which our valley is noted on account of its high location.

Jesse Chilcott and wife, of Kansas, are at John Mierley's, in Huntingdon, Mrs. C.'s father. Jesse is having a turn of mumps, which we hope he will soon be through with. Jesse expressed a desire that there might be sleighing when he came east. When he went to Kansas he left his sleigh under an annex of his father's house, where it stood until the house was nearly burned down, when some of the folks who had gathered got it out. It was about the last thing saved.

Richard Chilcott's house burned on last Wednesday. It caught fire in the attic about eleven o'clock, we suppose, and had burned through the weatherboarding when Mrs. C. discovered it. She placed her little four-year-old boy at a safe distance and went to work saving what she could. The only articles saved in the furniture line were a wash stand that belonged to a bed room suit, a clock and the drawers of a bureau. She scceeded in getting out a good part of the bed clothing and wearing apparel, but on account of the depth of the snow she was unable to get it far enough away and a part of it burned on the snow. She had no assistance until no one could get into the house. A. W. Wright, W. A. Crotsley and W. L. Wright arrived in the order named in time to save the contents of the summer kitchen.

Curtis Greenland housed a nice lot of ice the past week. Messrs. Crotsley did likewise.

A. W. Wright was laid up a couple of days last week, caused by over-exertion and inhaling smoke at the fire. He is all right again.

The local institute at Sheridan next Saturday promises to be an interesting one. So may it be.

I see some of the exchanges are recommending the passage of a law prohibiting the killing of any game for a number of years. Well, I don't get time to hunt much, but I would second the motion with the exception of rabbits, which are very destructive to young fruit trees and gardens, but the deep snows of this winter are killing them that even they will not be so plenty for years. But if they are allowed to be killed hunters would kill other game just as they do all kinds now when only squirrels can be killed lawfully. So let it all be stopped for five years that game don't become entirely extinct.

Bert. Long cut his foot quite badly while chopping wood for W. T. Boring. We are sorry for him, as he is a good hand and willing to work.

Calvin.

One day last week the house of our old and estimable friend, Richard Chilcott, together with most of the household goods, was burned to the ground. We have been informed that his house was insured and that just shortly before the property was burned he had three hundred dollars of an insurance put upon his household goods.

We are glad to learn of the appointment of our old friend, Simeon Wright, as poor director, and knowing him to be a consistent Christian, believe that had Huntingdon county been canvassed from north to south and east to west a better man could not have been found to fill this office. This shows to the public that "Simeon is not politically dead," as some said in November last.

Prof. Russell Giffin, of Saltillo, is conducting a singing school in the school house at this place. This is something that was very much needed here, as we have excellent voices in this vicinity, but have not had the necessary training to make them good vocalists. Prof. Giffin is a fine vocalist and we believe good results will be achieved.

The spelling given by J. O. Smith at Locust Grove on last Thursday night was largely attended, there being near a dozen sleighs and sleds there. The spelling was good.

On last Thursday and Friday S. L. Glasgow secured several teams and went to his former home near Beersville to haul the remainder of his corn which he did not bring with him when he removed to the valley last fall.

What might have been a serious accident happened at the bridge which crosses a stream north of the residence of J. C. Shaffer, one evening last week. As S. L. Glasgow was driving by he met, at the above mentioned place, a serenading party coming up the road, which so frightened his horse that it jumped off at the end of the bridge, a distance of several feet, into the stream below. "Sam" received some slight injuries, but not serious.

Great excitement prevailed at Bagdad during the latter part of last week, over A. M. Dell playing the violin continually on Friday and Saturday, except once in a while when he would stop and shout, "baby mine." When asked what was wrong all Adam could say was, "baby mine; it's a boy."

We are informed that Mrs. Selva Baker, formerly of this place, but now of Newburg, has resigned her commission as teacher at that place.

W. B. Smith was taken ill very snddenly on last Wednesday evening with something like heart disease. When we last heard from him he was convalescing.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Florence Blanch, daughter of J. T. and Ella Wright, of Dudley. This was their only daughter. The bereaved couple have the sympaty of their many friends in this valley. Deceased was aged about 10 years, and although she has been called to an early grave we can say assuredly that it has been as a rose taken from earth and transplanted in Heaven.

—Felt hats at reduced prices. MRS. M. E. EVANS.

—Fancy cotton flannels at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

P. O. S. of A. Elections.

Elections have been held in the Patriotic Camps of the county. Below we give the returns from all but one—Todd—which failed to reach us. The appointive officers of Camp 346, of Mount Union, have also failed to reach us.

W. C. No., 59, Mapleton Depot: Jr. P. P., James Montgomery; Pres., Ira V. Rex; V. Pres., R. D. Kinkead; Rec. Sec., John M. Miller; Asst. Rec. Sec., L. M. Speer; Fin. Sec., John A. Brumbaugh; Treas., John A. Toomey; M. of F. and C., H. H. Lamberson; Cond., B. F. White; R. S., Wm. Graney; L. S., Wm. Fisher; Chap., I. N. Swope; I. G., A. H. Stever; O. G., Jas. Henderson; Trustee, A. Lamberson, 18 months. Night of meeting, Tuesday.

W. C., No. 321, Huntingdon: Jr. P. P., W. W. Strickler; Pres., J. B. Richardson; V. P., R. S. Harris; Rec. Sec., T. M. Chaney; Asst. Rec. Sec., T. A. Westbrook; Fin. Sec., W. E. Nevitt; Treas., John Lamberson; M. of F. and C., D. M. Corbett; Cond., Chas. Cavender; R. S., L. A. Greene; L. S., Allen Shaffner; Chap., G. W. Bunn; I. G., Emory Graham; O. G., Frank Bunn; Trustees, J. Hall Miller, G. W. Bunn, T. A. Westbrook. Night of meeting, Thursday.

W. C., 346 Mount Union: Jr. P. P., Jno. J. Rosensteel; Pres., Theo. M. Sechler; V. Pres. D. F. Harrison; Rec. Sec., R. Sechler; Asst. Rec. Sec., ——Fin. Sec., C. H. Copenhaver; Treas., D. E. Shaver; M. of F. and C., F. B. Davis; Cond., W. K. Harrison; R. S.,——L. S.,——Chap.,——I. G., Harry Taylor; O. G., Wm. Carter; Trustees, D. F. Harrison, G. W. Lukens, W. T. Bell. Night of meeting, Monday.

W. C., No. 348, Orbisonia: Jr. P. P., Jas. W. Rankin; Pres., Jas. A. Yeater; V. Pres., Jacob Wise; Rec. Sec., R. J. Coons; Asst. Rec. Sec., F. L. Baker; Fin. Sec., E. R. Brown; Treas., John Matthews; M. of F. and C., S. K. Book; Cond., David Warsing; R. S., F. P. Otto; L. S., David Walker; Chap., B. S. Wilson; I. G., John Ginithen; O. G., A. D. Carl; Trustees, Samuel Crigger, J. A. Detwiler, W. H. Braught, Night of meeting, Friday.

W. C. No., 350, Calvin: Jr. P. P., E. S. Chilcott; Pres., J. C. Pheasant; V. Pres., G. W. Pheasant; Rec. Sec., W. L. Wright; Asst. Rec. Sec., Henry Querry; Fin. Sec., W. A. Crotsley; Treas., S. N. Baumgardner; M. of F. and C., Jacob Baumgardner; Cond., S. G. David; R. S., A. Dell; L. S., D. C. Roland; Chap., J. C. Shaffer; I. G., F. Mierley. O. G., W. Hazzard; Trustees, E. S. Chilcott, 18 months, Jacob Baumgardner, 6 months. Night of meeting, 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.

W. C., No. 477, Birmingham: Jr. P. P., William Baker; Pres., Harrirson Price; V. Pres., Logan Smith; Rec. Sec., W. W. Stowder; Asst. Rec. Sec., W. K. McCahan; Fin. Sec., W. K. McCahan; Treas., Sidney Keefer; M. of F. and C., Martin Miller; Cond., Jesse Shonefelt; R. S., David Price; L. S., Clarence Yeigh; Chap., Amos Mingle; I. G., Henry McCahan; O. G., Frank Ridenour; Delegate, D. R. Wolfe; Alternate, E. Zeek and Harison Price; Trustees, Emanuel Zeek, 18 months, D. R. Wolfe 6 months. Nigh of meeting, Tuesday.

W. C., No. 506, Pennsylvania Furnace: Jr. P. P., W. E. McWilliams; Pres., Levi W. Bathurst; V. Pres., Wilson Smith; Rec. Sec., W. E. McWilliams; Asst. Rec. Sec., Robt. Goheen; Fin. Sec., G. W. T. McWilliams; Treas., H. B. Goheen; M. of F. and C., J. W. Sundy; Cond., F. P. Geist; R. S., A. L. Miller; L. S., George Irvin; Chap., Samuel Mingle; I. G., Wm. Gates; O. G., E. B. Weaver; Trustees, W. S. Ward, Sam. Mingle. Night of meeting, Tuesday.

W. C., No. 512, Three Springs: Jr. P. P., Sigel Ashman; Pres., Geo. P. Cohill; V. Pres., Anderson Hoceknbery; Rec. Sec., Clay Park; Asst. Rec. Sec., D. W. Doyle, Fin. Sec., Royer Heeter; Treas., Daniel Swartz; M. of F. and C., T. A. Weight; Cond., Joseph Lamberson; R. S., Samuel Cohinour; L. S., Calvin Kyler; Chap., C. C. Kerling; I. G., E. S. Heeter; O. G., Z. T. Weight; Delegate, T. A. Weight; Alternate, And. Hockenbery; Trustees, H. C. Weight. Dr. J. C. Stever, Wm. Wathen. Night of Meeting, 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month; other weeks on Friday.

W. C. No. 513, Saltillo: Jr. P. P., D. E. McClain; Pres., Geo. A. Heeter; V. Pres., J. W. Kough; Rec. Sec., D. E. McClain; Asst. Rec. Sec., S. W. Kimmel, Fin. Sec., J. H. Fleming; Treas., R. W. Hudson; M. of F. and C. Samuel Grove; Cond., Jno. Cornelius; R. S., J.R. Black; L. S., Samuel Park; Chap., Joseph Park; I. G., Austin Ramsey; O. G., William; McKim; Trustees, John R. Black, W. H. Cornelius, J. A. McClain. Night of meeting, Wednesday and Saturday, alternately.

W. C., No. 526, Worrorsmark: Jr. P. P., C. W. Hutchison; Pres., F. S. Lehman; V. Pres., W. J. Harris; Rec. Sec., W. F. Nearhoof; Asst., Rec. Sec., W. O. Neff; Fin. Sec., W. F. Murray; Treas., D. Chamberlain; M. of F. and C., W. A. Neff; Cond., J. W. Fry; R. S., N. B. Funk; L. S., H. W. Buck; Chap., J. N. Mong; I. G., C. J. Keefer; O. G., L. B. Bressler. Night of meeting, Wednesday.

W. C., No. 537, Shade Gap: Jr. P. P., H. C. Zeigler; Pres., Scott Lake; V. Pres., Jacob Arnold; Rec. Sec., D. M. Bealman; Asst. Rec. Sec., A. A. Minick; Fin. Sec., Wm. H. Mort; Treas., James Bare; M. of F. and C., S. N. Minick; Cond., Samuel Bare; R. S., Samuel Miller; L. S., W. H. Diven; Chap., Geo. Schmittle; I. G., Grant Bare; O. G., Henry O'Donnel; Trustees, W. L. Seibert, Jas. Cree, Frank Appleby. Night of meeting, Saturday.

FOUR TRIAL NUMBERS

with great premium offers on receipt of 10 CENTS, and addresses of 10 MARRIED LADIES. Only 50 cents a year. Best monthly in the world for the price. Address WOMAN'S [illegible]

January 1, 1890.

On the above date I opened a new set of books. The experience of several years in the mercantile business in Mapleton has taught me the necessity of devising a

NEW PLAN

of credit. I have been too lenient with some, and have now determined to

DRAW the LINE.

I want honest, prompt-paying trade only, and by accepting none other, can do better by those who are never behind time in settling.

A Close Margin

of profit on all sales shall be my motto. I have opened a new set of books, have sent out many statements, and expect prompt settlements.

During the year 1891 my store will be stocked with the choicest goods the market will afford, which will be sold at a very reasonable profit. Give me a call. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. GILLAM.

EUROPE'S RIGOROUS WINTER

Longest Period of Cold Weather Known in a Century.

People Perish, Travel Stopped, and Harbors Blockaded.

A cablegram from London, England, says: It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John o' Groat's House to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow, and canals and streams are ice-bound. Even a number of tidal rivers are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the most remarkable winter of the century and, in point of severity, only the winters of 1813 and 1814 exceeded it. Fairs were then held on the ice on the Thames, Severn, Tyne and Tweed. Booths were reared on the ice, and all the usual fair frolics were held thereon. The Thames, below Richmond, remains partially frozen, and is covered with ice floes, which are impeding navigation. Above Teddington the ice on the Thames in eight inches thick. Carriers' vans can traverse the river's frozen surface from Sutton Court to Abingdon. Skaters have a free stretch for many miles above and below Oxford. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses, where groups of poor people were waiting for shelter.

Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fires or food. Mayors of cities, with the aid of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal, and are starting relief kitchens; still they fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of Coroners' inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed, where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger.

In every country on the Continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coasts of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt River navigation is nearly at a standstill on account of the ice. At the North German port of Cuxhaven twenty-nine steamships are icebound. Pilots there are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice floes, which make the harbor inaccessible.

Several vessels were struck by immense masses of the floating ice, and their hulls were so badly damaged that the boats rapidly filled with water and soon went to the bottom. In every instance the crews were saved from death only with great difficulty. A number of steamers are drifting helplessly between Ottendorf and Brunsbattel. They have lost their anchors, and have been considerably damaged by the floating ice.

At Hamburg, Germany, navigation is greatly impeded by the huge blocks of ice which fill the river. The Board of Navigation is making every effort to keep the river open, and is employing as ice-breakers three of the strongest tugs that can be secured. Many vessels have also been damaged by the ice, but no serious accidents have yet been reported.

At Antwerp, Belgium, 10,000 workmen have been thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather. The misery caused among the poorer classes, in consequence, is widespread and intense.

The use of dynamite is about to be tried to break the ice at Copenhagen, Denmark, where several steamships lie ice bound. At many ports tugs are actively engaged in efforts to break the ice, but not with much effect. The Oeresund is full of ice floes.

Dispatches from the German ports of Lubeck, Stettin and Swinemunde all tell of the inaccessibility of their harbors on account of ice, and say that navigation has ceased, that there is much snow, and that no open water is visible. In Berlin the temperature is at sixteen degrees Fahrenheit. The Hartz Railway is snow blocked, and the mails usually conveyed by its trains are now transported in sleighs.

All Bavaria is covered with snow, and in the country between the Danube and the Alps the snow is eighteen inches deep. In certain places along the Rhine snow-drifts are piled seventeen feet high, threatening inundations when they thaw.

In Northern Italy snow began to fall and did not cease for a week. The inhabitants of that region are suffering acutely, such weather being entirely unknown to them; and it is feared that many persons have perished in the storm. At Mantua, Turin and Milan railway trains are much delayed on account of the heavy snowfall.

Dispatches from Vienna, Austria, say that communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded and that on all railways centring there the movement of trains is partially suspended.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snowfalls in Spain and says that communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports the prevalence of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by the storm, entailing heavy losses to the owners.

At Marseilles, France, the hospitals are crowded with sufferers from various affections caused by the cold weather. Dock laborers there have lighted along the quays great fires at which to warm themselves during working hours.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, and extending a long distance inland, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, in North Africa. The report is coupled with the assertion that nothing like such severity of weather was ever known in that region before.

Advices from Paris say that the Seine is blocked with ice near Rouen and that the Saone is frozen above Lyons. Telegrams from Arras and Nimes say that much suffering is being caused at these places by the intensely cold weather and that a number of persons have been found frozen to death. A sad case is reported from the village of Fourmies, in the Department of Nord. Three children were caught in a raging snowstorm in a wood near the village. They wandered about until overcome by cold and exhaustion, when all three sank to the ground and perished in the storm. A party which had gone in search of them found the children buried in the snow.

ACCORDING to the statement of President Baker, of the Franklin Bank, Baltimore, Ind., ex-Councilman H. Webster Crowle, who failed recently, had overdrawn his account at the bank, with the cashier's connivance, upward of $100,000. The President believes that Cashier Gardner was hypnotized.

THE entire production of hats in Danbury, Conn., during the past year was nearly 6,500,000, nearly two-thirds of the production of the country. Bethel, an adjoining town, produced 2,000,000 hats.

THE United States is the only important country which will not be represented at the world's fair at Jamaica, West Indies, next month.

LATER NEWS.

THE American Harvester Company, a syndicate organized at Boston, Mass., in November last, with a paid up capital of $35,000,000, has gone to pieces. It included all the companies in the country manufacturing harvesting machines.

G. B. DELAMATER, G. W. Delamater and T. A. Delamater, the members of the firm of Delamater & Co., were arrested at Meadville, Penn., charged with embezzlement. The complaint was made by the outgoing Board of County Commissioners. They charge the Delamaters with embezzling upward of $30,000 of county funds.

GOVERNOR BOYD, Democrat, and Powers, Alliance candidate in the late election in Nebraska, have both taken the oath of office, and Governor Thayer refuses to retire. State officers recognize Boyd, and the Legislature is divided in favor of the three men.

MRS. PETERS and her daughter were murdered, robbed and burned to death in Cordele, Ga.

SIXTEEN houses and contents were destroyed by fire at St. Clair, W. Va.

GOVERNOR HENRY MARKHAM was installed in office at Sacramento, Cal.

COLONEL ROBERT H. CROCKETT, one of the leading politicians of Arkansas, and only surviving grandson of the famous Davy Crockett, died recently at Stuttgart, Ark. Colonel Crockett was about forty years old.

ENGINEER HILBURNE was killed by a boiler explosion at Salt Lick, Ky. He had killed twenty-eight men in accidents on his train.

THE President made the following nominations: Jacob W. Palmer, Collector of Customs at Bangor, Me.; William A. Russell, of Massachusetts; Lambert Tree, of Illinois, and Nathaniel P. Hill, of Colorado, to be Commissioners to consider the establishment of an international coin, or coins.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions requests Secretary Blaine to demand of Spain reparation for outrages on American missionaries in the Caroline Islands.

THE annual conference of the Board of Indian Commissioners of the United States, with representatives of the various religious bodies interested in the welfare of the Indians, was held at Washington.

THE Vice-President and Mrs. Morton gave a dinner and reception in honor of the President and Mrs. Harrison and the Cabinet. The reception following the dinner, included the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court and the Senate.

THE Tugaree, the head hunting tribe of the Island of New Guinea, made an attack on a village and during the raid they massacred forty of the inhabitants and looted a large number of the dwellings.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, of Berlin, Germany, says the effect of the Koch lymph is to increase the number of bacilli.

ONE of the Indians implicated in the murder of the freighter Coles, several weeks ago in Okanogon County, was taken from jail at Olympia, Washington, and lynched.

GRACE HATHAWAY, the pretty and talented twenty-year-old daughter of S. O. Hathaway, of Kent, Ohio, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid while suffering from mental aberration brought on by overstudy.

THE window-glass factories at Blossburg, Wellsboro and Covington, in New York State, have shut down by order of the Window-Glass Trust. The employes had no previous intimation of the action.

ANDREW H. DILL, United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, died recently in Philadelphia.

SIX miles west of Washington, on the banks of the Potomac, work has been begun on the grounds of the fifty-third Chautauquia Assembly of the United States. The grounds consist of eighty acres.

COMMANDER REITER, who was detached from the command of the United States man-of-war Ranger for his conduct in the Barrundia affair, has demanded a court-martial.

SENHOR SOVERAL, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation at London, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, in succession to Senhor de Freitas, who was recently recalled by the Portuguese Government.

THE tobacco warehouses belonging to David Jessurin and Weber, Moeller & Co., in Hamburg, Germany, were burned. The damage done is estimated at $250,000.

THE state of destitution into which the poor people of some portions of Ireland are plunged can be judged by the fact that over 100 families living in the Cloyne District state that for some time past they have been starving, and living almost entirely upon turnips.

SACRIFICED THE BOY.

Indians Commit Murder to Secure Good Luck in Hunting.

Blue Horn, an Indian, went hunting and trapping in the Beaver Hills, near Fort Saskatchewan, Winnipeg, accompanied by a boy about eight years old, the eldest son of a Victoria Indian. While they were looking at the traps one day, Blue Horn sent the boy back to camp. When he returned he was surprised to find that the boy was not there. The other Indians in camp searched for the boy, but did not find him.

Soon afterward a half-breed from Beaver Lake found in the woods not far from New Beaver Lake trail a skeleton in a standing position, the arms stretched out and wrists tied to two trees. He did not disturb it, but went to tell the father of the lost boy in order that he might see if he could identify it. From circumstances surrounding the affair it is evident the lost boy had been offered as a sacrifice to secure good luck in hunting by Indians. As is their custom, the savages had hung about the body bits of cloth and trinkets to propitiate the Great Spirit.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS

In the Senate.

28TH DAY.—The Democrats, with the aid of eight Republican Senators, voted to displace the Election bill and take up the Financial bill....The Financial bill was then discussed, and was strongly denounced by Mr. Sherman....Mr. McConnell, of Idaho, presented his credentials and was sworn in....Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to create a board of women commissioners of immigration...Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill to create the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General with a salary of $4000 a year.

29TH DAY.—The silver debate was renewed, Mr. Teller speaking on the Financial bill and making a reply to the criticisms on his action in voting to displace the Election bill....Mr. Evarts offered a bill for the relief of the assignees of John Roach, in place of one which was pocketed last session by the President.

30TH DAY.—Messrs. Daniel, Plumb and Hiscock discussed the Financial bill....Mr. Teller introduced a bill for the colonization of colored people in Lower California....The House bill to provide for elementary and industrial education in Alaska, appropriating $60,000 for 1892 and $70,000 for 1893, was passed.

31ST DAY.—The Financial bill was further discussed. It was agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill on the following Wednesday.

32D DAY.—Debate on the Financial bill was continued, Messrs. Blackburn and Morgan speaking for free coinage....Mr. Stanford introduced a bill providing for an extension of the Executive Mansion, in accordance with the plans suggested by Mrs. Harrison, at a cost not to exceed $950,000....Mr. Frye introduced a bill to tax foreign yachts remaining in United States waters more than six months....House bill for the relief of Major Wham, Army Paymaster, crediting him with $28,345 Government funds, of which he was robbed in Arizona in May, 1889, was passed.

In the House.

24TH DAY.—The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed....Mr. Post introduced for reference a bill to convert United States legal-tender notes from Government promises to pay into legal-tender Government promises to receive and to restore to circulation the gold held in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes....Mr. Clunie introduced a bill to place cassiterite, bar, block and pig tin, coal, bituminous and shale and coal slack or culm on the free list.

25TH DAY.—The Shipping bill was taken up and discussed....Mr. Dingley, of Maine, called up the bill repealing the law authorizing the President to suspend tonnage dues ....Mr. Spooner reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Calendar.... On motion of Mr. Farquhar, a bill was passed to limit and govern the changing of vessels' names. Also a bill requiring vessels to display their names on both sides of their bows.

26TH DAY.—Mr. Dingley made a speech in support of the Shipping bill....Mr. Funston introduced a resolution setting apart Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for the consideration of the "Options" bill...Mr. Clancy introduced a bill appropriating $600,000 for the purchase of land as an addition to the site of the public building now being built in Brooklyn....Mr. Cutcheon called up the Senate bill increasing from fifty to seventy-five the number of army officers who may be detailed to military colleges, and explained that the bill did not increase the expenses of the Government one iota. The bill was passed.

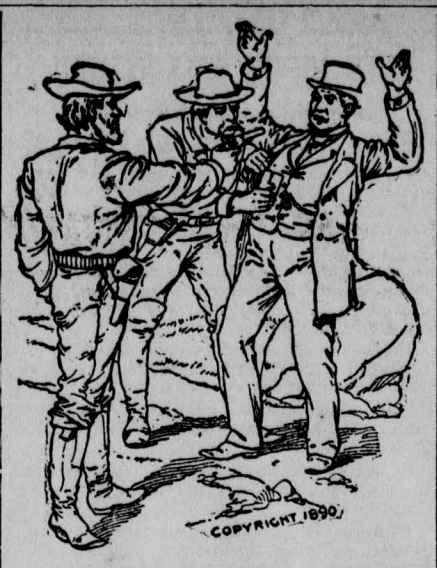
27TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Shipping Subsidy bill, and the day was spent in debate without deciding upon any time for taking a vote....The bill authorizing the issuance of certificates of service to telegraph operators who were with the Union army during the Civil War was passed.

28TH DAY.—Consideration of the Shipping bill was postponed temporarily....Mr. Pickler introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to South Dakota 1000 rifles and 200 rounds of ball cartridge for each arm, to enable the authorities of that State to assist the Government in protecting the citizens and their property against depredations by the Indians ....Mr. Harvey called up the bill authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds to provide a right of way to the Choctaw Coal and Railroad Company through the city. The bill was passed....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

DURING the year 1890 twenty railroads were sold under foreclosure, with a mileage of 3825, and $182,500,000 funded debt and stock. Twenty-six roads went into the hands of receivers, with 3000 miles and $105,000,000 of securities outstanding.

THE MARKETS.

2 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	4 00	@	5 75
Lambs	6 50	@	7 00
Hogs—Live	3 70	@	4 00
Dressed		4 @	6½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 00	@	5 35
Patents	5 10	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04¼	@	1 05⅛
Rye—State	78	@	80
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55	@	61
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	48	@	52
Hay—Fair to Good	40	@	50
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.75c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	25½
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	23
Factory	9	@	22
Cheese—State Factory	7½	@	9¾
Skims—Light	7	@	7½
Western	6	@	9¼
Eggs—State and Penn	28	@	29
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 80	@	3 95
Flour—Winter Patent	4 50	@	4 60
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 02¼	@	1 02⅝
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	56	@	56¼
Oats—No. 2, White	49¾	@	50
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	96
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	—	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 50	@	18 00
Butter—Firsts	22	@	24
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	5½
Lambs	4½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4⅛	@	4½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Jan	1 00	@	1 00¼
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Jan	60	@	60¼
Oats—Ungraded White	50	@	50¼
Potatoes	95	@	1 15
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8



YOUR MONEY, OR YOUR LIFE!

This question is a "pert" one, but we *mean* it. Will you sacrifice a few paltry dollars, and save your life? or will you allow your blood to become tainted, and your system run-down, until, finally, you are laid away in the grave? Better *be in time*, and "hold up" your hands for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a *guaranteed* remedy for all scrofulous and other blood-taints, from whatever cause arising. It cures all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those languid, "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Makers, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Boiling Lake.

There is a lake of boiling water in the Island of Dominica, lying in the mountains behind Roseau, and in the valleys surrounding it are many solataras, or volcanic sulphur vents. In fact the boiling lake is little bettter than a crater filled with scalding water constantly fed by mountain streams, and through which the pentup gases find vent and are rejected.

The temperature of the water on the margin of the lake ranges from 180 degrees to 190 degrees Fahrenheit. In the middle, exactly over the gas vents, it is believed to be about 300 degrees. Where this action takes place, the water is said to rise two, three, or even four feet above the general surface level of the lake, the cone often dividing so that the orifices through which the gas escapes are legion in number.

This violent disturbance over the gas jets causes a violent action over the whole surface of the lake, and though the cones appear to be special vents, the sulphurous vapors rise with equal density over its whole surface. Contrary to what one would suppose, there seems to be in no case violent action of the escaping gases, such as explosions or detonations.

The water is of a dark-gray color, and having been boiled over and over for thousand of years, has become thick and slimy with sulphur. As the inlets to the lake are rapidly closing it is believed that it will assume the character of a geyser or sulphurous crater.—*New York Journal.*

How Frogs Grow.

The owner of a frog farm near Menosha, Wis., gives some very interesting facts relative to the frog's habits. In ninety-one days the eggs hatch. The thirty-ninth day the little animals begin to have motion. In a few days they assume the tadpole form. When ninety-two days old two small feet are seen beginning to sprout near the tail, and the head appears to be separate from the body. In five days after this they refuse all vegetable food. Soon thereafter the animal assumes a perfect form.—*New York Journal.*

The forests of Russia are stated to cover the enormous area of 494,228,000 acres.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid, One pack, 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.30; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
(THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.)
Cure BILIOUS and Nervous ILLS.
25cts. a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Starving to Death.

For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing his sufferings are, perhaps, more acute than in the remaining stages; he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon beef and other substances, but still in a great measure the body retains its strength.

On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with a loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the earlier stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel or two of food he swallows it with wolfish avidity, but five minutes afterward his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a live lobster, which is clawing and feeding upon the very foundation of his existence.

On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated; his color is ashy pale and his eyes wild, glassy and cannibal like. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go in quest of food; the legs, from weakness, refuse.

The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy; the ghosts of well remembered dinners pass in hideous procession through the mind.

The seventh day comes, bringing increased lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang lifelessly; the legs drag heavily; the desire for food is still left to a degree, but it must be brought, not sought.

The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne, yet this inherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it if it can be saved without a tax on bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his wearied limbs cannot sustain him a mile; the next he is endowed with natural strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proceeds his new and sudden impulse.—*Yankee Blade.*

The natural gas supply at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has given out owing to the failure of the wells in Hancock County.

Those who use Dobbins's Electric Soap each week (*and their name is legion*), save their clothes and strength, and let the *soap* do the work. Did *you* ever try it? If not, *do* so next Monday *sure*. Ask your grocer for it.

A DROP of peppermint oil makes twenty-five drops of the essence used for domestic purposes.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Rheumatism

Is of two kinds, acute and chronic. The former is accompanied by high fever, and in the swollen joints there is intense pain, which often suddenly changes from one part of the body to another. Chronic rheumatism is without fever and not so severe, but more continuous, and liable to come on at every storm or after slight exposure. Rheumatism is known to be a disease of the blood and Hood's Sarsaparilla has had great success in curing it. This medicine possesses qualities which neutralize acidity and purify, enrich and vitalize the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation there from unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value. Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

NYNU—2

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TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here bring ANNUALLY from TWENTY to $100 Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

ASTHMA—DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE CURED never fails; send us your address, we will mail trial BOTTLE FREE
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Big G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Important Gleanings From the Latest Dispatches.

The Elections Bill Set Aside for the Silver Bill.

The Federal Elections bill, which has been pending in the Senate during the present session of Congress and during many weeks of last session, has been abruptly sidetracked on motion of a Republican Senator, who, with the aid of seven Republican colleagues and twenty-six Democratic Senators, executed a successful coup d'etat.

When Mr. George took the floor to continue his speech on the Election bill, a motion was interposed by Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, to take up the bill to provide against contraction of the currency.

Mr. George yielded the floor to have that motion made, much to the discontent of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who tried to impress upon the Mississippi Senator his own idea that the course adopted by Mr. George was at variance with the understanding between them.

Mr. Hoar was not permitted, however, to develop his ideas in that line because from Mr. Gorman and other Democrats came the objection that the motion was undebatable, and Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who was in the Chair, sustained the objection. The motion was put and carried. Thus the Elections bill was displaced and the Financiall bill taken in its place.

The Republicans who voted for Mr. Stewart's motion were Messrs. Jones, of Nevada; Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Washburn, Scott and McConnell, of Idaho, who had only been sworn in about half an hour and used his first vote against the Force bill.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and stood: Yeas, thirty-four; nays, twenty-nine, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas; Jones, of Nevada; Kenna, McConnell, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Shoup, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson, of Maryland, and Walcott—34.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Casey, Cullum, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Hawley, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillen, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Platt, Plumb, Power, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge and Wilson (Iowa)—29.

Five Guilty of Murder.

The trial at Macon, Ga., of six citizens of Dodge and Telfair Counties for conspiracy and murder in the killing of John C. Forsyth at Normandale in October last was ended, when the jury brought in a verdict finding all but one of the defendants guilty.

The case, which has been on trial for four weeks in the United States Federal Court, Judge Emory Speer presiding, is the most remarkable in the criminal annals of Georgia. The land troubles from which it sprung began a number of years ago when a decree was granted in the United States Court vesting in George E. Dodge, of New York, titles to certain extensive tracts of land in Dodge, Telfair and Montgomery Counties.

L. A. Hall, a lawyer at Eastman, Dodge County, was convicted of violating this decree by selling lots from the Dodge lands under bogus deeds, and he served five months' imprisonment for contempt.

Captain J. C. Forsyth, of New York, was the Georgia representative of the Dodge estate, and as such stood in the way of the land grabbers. Charles Clements and Richard Lowry, alias Herring, a notorious colored man, were hired to murder Forsyth, the price to be $600. Lowry crept up under the window of Forsyth's library, where he sat reading, and shot him dead.

Fears for the Levees.

A repetition of the evils of last spring's overflow is feared along the lower Mississippi, owing to the unfinished and unsafe condition of the levees, and the heavy snows north, with prospects of a thaw. Many thousands of dollars have been expended in the past year in levee work, which is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible by the the contractors, who have doubled their forces along the line and hope to complete their work before the spring rise, as that would prove destructive to the entire system if caught in an incomplete condition. Relays of hands and teams from Memphis, Tenn., and ports further north are being shipped to the works, and all possible haste is being made to complete the work by March 1.

A long delay has been occasioned on that part of the work in front of Helena, Ark., by the fact that two contracts made for its completion and ratified by the Board of United States Engineers were not approved by the Secretary of War when submitted to him. Consequently a third advertisement and letting will have to take place before it can be completed.

The Deadly Danube.

While an enormous crowd of holiday makers were amusing themselves on the ice-covered surface of the River Danube, between Buda and Pesth, Hungary, the ice, after a series of alarming, crackling reports, suddenly gave way in several places. A terrible panic followed among those who were upon the river. A number of people fell into the water and were drawn under the ice.

Those who were lucky enough to escape, assisted by others upon the shore, did their utmost to rescue the endangered people. Many people are reported missing and are believed to have been drowned. Four bodies have been recovered from the scene of the disaster.

A Joke That Ended in Two Deaths.

Richard Reid and another colored man, named Bill, of Albany, Ga., stole and ate some food belonging to Joe Moore, also colored, and then laughingly told him of the joke they had played on him. Moore put strychnine on some fish, cooked it and at his invitation the other two feasted on it. They are dead and Moore has fled.

Killed in a Shaft.

Eleven or twelve men were killed in the Utica mine, Angel's Camp, near San Andreas, Cal. A load of men was being lowered on a skip and when about one hundred and fifty feet from the surface the rope broke, precipitating all a distance of 450 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

Sixty Mine Victims.

A dispatch from Vienna states that sixty persons were killed outright by the explosion that occurred in the Trinity coalpit in Polish Ostrau, on Saturday last.

A COMPANY with $25,000,000 of capital has been formed to colonize 5000 European families on the public lands of Brazil.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MAYOR GRANT, of New York City, in his annual message to the new Board of Aldermen, said that the city had been well governed and that the municipal debt had been reduced $600,000 during the year.

BOTH branches of the New York State Legislature met at Albany; Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Speaker Sheehan made addresses; the Governor's message was transmitted to both Houses; rapid transit bills were introduced.

PATERSON (N. J.) street car drivers and conductors had their working time reduced from fifteen to twelve hours a day.

THE Republicans organized the New Hampshire Legislature and elected Hiram A. Tuttle Governor.

GENERAL CHARLES DEVENS, a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, died suddenly in Boston.

DEMOCRATS in the Massachusetts State Senate, dividing that body evenly with the Republicans, allowed the Republicans to organize it, in order not to delay the inauguration of William E. Russell, the Democratic Governor-elect.

CONNECTICUT'S Legislature became deadlocked on the election of Governor. The Democratic Senate declared Luzon B. Morris elected, but the Republican House refused to concur.

CENTRAL PARK lake, New York City, was thrown open to skaters for the first time since 1889, and a big crowd responded.

THE Connecticut Senate declared Judge Morris, the Democratic candidate, Governor, but the House appointed a committee to go behind the returns.

GOVERNOR BURLEIGH, of Maine, was inaugurated by the President of the Senate at Augusta.

JACKSON DAY was celebrated by the Young Men's Democratic Association, Philadelphia, Penn., with a banquet, whereat ex-President Grover Cleveland, ex-Secretary Bayard, Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, made speeches.

South and West.

GEORGE W. FRENCH met with a terrible death at the Erie flats, Chicago, Ill. He and an expressman stepped on an elevator, and owing to the brake not having been put on, they were precipitated to the basement. French was killed and the other fatally injured.

DEMOCRATS and Republicans organized separate Houses in the Montana Legislature at Helena, but the Senate and the Governor recognized only the Democratic House.

GEORGE W. PECK was inaugurated Governor of Wisconsin in the Assembly Chamber at Madison.

EMMA ABBOTT, the opera singer, died of pneumonia in Salt Lake City, Utah, at the age of forty-one. She left over a million dollars' worth of property, which goes to her aged mother and father.

THREE small children of M. G. Bell, a farmer living in Barber County, Kan., strayed away from home and got lost in the snow. A search was made for them, and their dead bodies have been found. They had been frozen to death.

THE Legislatures of Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota met at their several capitals.

SIXTY-THREE squaws and children were killed in the fight at Wounded Knee, South Dakota. Colonel Forsyth, who commanded at that battle, has been suspended, pending an investigation.

THE Dueber Watch Company of Canton, Ohio, has assigned. The nominal assets are $150,000, and the liabilities $450,000.

FREDERICK REMINGTON, Harper's war artist, was captured by a small party of hostiles at White River, South Dakota. Remington was unarmed and the Indians turned him loose and told him to go home, after taking his tobacco and sketch book.

THE Illinois House of Representatives elected a Democratic Speaker, and the Senate a Republican President pro tem.

CAPTAIN GEORGE D. WALLACE, who was killed by Indians in the battle of Wounded Keee, South Dakota, has been buried in the cemetery at Yorkville, S. C., his old home.

SEVER SERLEY, County Treasurer, is behind prison bars at Chippewa Falls, Wis., charged with being an embezzler and defaulter to the amount of nearly $19,000.

RAILROAD towns in Nebraska are full of fugitives from the Indian country who are panic stricken. General Miles takes a more hopeful view of the Indian situation. Indians are gradually leaving the camp of the hostiles and coming into Pine Ridge Agency.

A TORNADO passed east of Sherman, Texas. Several houses were blown down, an infant killed and four adults were seriously wounded.

A STRUGGLE for the control of the Nebraska Legislature occurred between the Alliance members and the combined Democrats and Republicans.

LIEUTENANT CASEY, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was killed by an Indian near the hostiles' camp at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Agent Royer, of Pine Ridge, has been dismissed from the Indian Service; he was succeeded by Captain Pierce, United States Army.

Washington.

THE President submitted to Congress correspondence on the Behring Sea controversy, with a letter from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister.

JUDGE BROWN, of Michigan, was sworn in as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MAJOR A. F. FARRAR, formerly of Indianapolis, and a brother-in-law of the late Major Gordon of that city, died in Washington of paralysis. Major Farrar was about forty-eight years old, and was employed in the Patent Office.

PRESIDENT HARRISON gave at the White House the first State dinner of the season to members of his Cabinet.

SECRETARY WINDOM sent a letter to the House asking that an appropriation of $100,000 be made to complete the projected buildings on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, which are being placed in readiness for use as an immigrant station, and to provide means of transportation to and from the city of New York.

THE President has nominated Horace C. Pugh, of Indiana, to be United States Consul at Palermo, Italy.

THE amount of 4½ per cent. bonds redeemed to date is $8,177,450.

ORDERS were issued from the War Department directing that Army officers should act as agents at Pine Ridge and several other Indian agencies; the correspondence showing the Indian policy of the administration was made public.

TWO Idaho Senators drew lots for terms, and to Mr. McConnell, the pan-handle member, fell the two months' term, which expires on March 4.

SECRETARY TRACY severely censures Commander G. C. Reiter, of the Navy, for failing to give a proper protection to General Barrundia in the harbor of San Jose, Guatemala, last summer. He is relieved of the command of the Ranger.

THE International Monetary Conference met at the State Department. Secretary Blaine made a brief address of welcome. On motion of Dr. Zegarra, of Peru, Senor Romero, of Mexico, was chosen Temporary Chairman.

COLONEL HENRY CASSON has been appointed Private Secretary to Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. Colonel Casson served in a like capacity while the Secretary was Governor of Wisconsin.

THE President has approved the act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the first half of the fiscal year 1891.

THE Census Bureau announced the populations of Philadelphia to be 1,046,964, of Pittsburg, 238,617, and of Allegheny City, 105,287.

Foreign.

A COMPANY has been organized in Jamaica with a capital of $250,000 for the purpose of cultivating fruits and vegetables on a very large scale for the United States market.

NINE persons have died as a result of the school festival disaster at Wortley, England.

THE wife of United States Minister Terrell died at Brussels, Belgium, of rheumatic fever after an illness of nine weeks.

THE railways of Germany and Denmark are blockaded by snow.

MESSRS. PARNELL AND O'BRIEN held another conference at Boulogne, France.

AN unknown English vessel foundered on the Sicilian coast, and twenty-four men were drowned.

THE Scotch railway strikers attacked a dormitory at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, occupied by non-union men, and were repulsed by the police after a lively fight.

THE wholesale millinery house of J. A. Patterson & Co., Montreal, Canada, has made an assignment. The total liabilities are placed at $200,000.

THIRTY families in Paris, France, were made homeless by a fire; the total loss was $200,000.

FOUR persons have died of the injuries they received by the explosion which occurred on board the new steel torpedo ram Vesuvio at Genoa, Italy, a few days ago.

ROME, Italy, was visited by a terrible hurricane and storm of snow and rain, in the midst of which the Palace of the Propaganda was struck by lightning.

ENGLAND and the Continent are suffering from intense cold and storms, persons being frozen to death in the streets of London, Mantua and Paris.

THE 200 clerks in the Postal Savings Bank, London, England, who were suspended for refusing to work overtime, have apologized and have been reinstated.

THE accounts of a famine in Silesia continue to come in. Pastor Klein telegraphs that in his parish seventeen children have died for want of nourishment since Christmas.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

BISMARCK'S weight is 185.

SENATOR INGALLS is now fifty-seven.

BOULANGER will spend the winter in Egypt.

HISTORIAN KINGLAKE'S body is to be cremated.

ALEXANDER III. is one of the greatest old book collectors in Europe.

IT is rumored that Mary Anderson will return to the stage next season.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is said to carry $600,000 insurance on his life.

EMPEROR WILLIAM did not send his usual New Year's greeting to Bismarck.

MRS. STANLEY says she will never consent to her husband's going to Africa again.

THE Russian Government has declined to accept the military services of the Duke of Orleans.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the electrician, will collaborate with George Parsons Lathrop on an electrical novel.

RUBENSTEIN, the pianist, is literally dying of melancholy. He professes most profound disdain and disgust for life.

JUSTICE BRADLEY enjoys the reputation of doing more work than any other Justice on the United States Supreme Bench.

W. H. H. ("ADIRONDACK") MURRAY has registered a vow to mark the spot where Sitting Bull is buried with a memorial stone.

IT is believed that Captain Wallace, who was killed in the fight at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, killed five Indians before he fell.

POOR BLIND TOM is dying of consumption, and the fortune he earned by his marvelous gift has disappeared in some mysterious way.

MAJOR POND expects to make from $75,000 to $100,000 out of Stanley's lecture tour. The explorer is paid $50,000 for fifty lectures and his traveling expenses in addition.

BESIDES arming his guards with the latest improved weapons the Pope has given orders for a more thorough vigilance in the protection of the vatican grounds against intrusion.

KAISER WILHELM'S sister, the Princess of Meiningen, has developed a talent for literature that is regarded as remarkable. Her principal efforts so far have been to translate some of the German classics into modern Greek.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS T. NICHOLS, of Louisiana, is dismembered to a remarkable extent. He has lost a leg and an arm and an eye. He lost his leg at Chancellorville and his arm was carried away by a cannon ball at Winchester.

MR. PARNELL is the author of a play known as "Shamrock Green," which for five years has enjoyed great favor in Australia, and which has netted its proprieter nearly $15,000. The hand bills announce that "Mr. Parnell wrote this play when a young man at college."

YE CHA YOU, the Corean Charge d'Affairs at Washington, is believed never to have seen his little son, who died a few days ago, as the Corean custom prevents a father from seeing a child until three months after its birth, and the little one was only two months old when it died.

TWO NEW GOVERNORS.

Tuttle, of New Hampshire, and Russell, of Massachusetts, Inaugurated.

Hiram A. Tuttle was inaugurated at Concord as Governor of New Hampshire, receiving the office by virtue of the creation of a Republican majority in the State Legislature. The election by joint ballot took place the evening before.

Governor William E. Russell began his term of office as Executive of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and before a joint convention of the Legislature his inaugural address was delivered. A large crowd of spectators gathered very early, inaugurations of Democratic Governors not having been so frequent of late in Massachusetts that interest in them is lacking.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A FARMER at Northeast, Penn., says he cleared $400 on two acres of grapes.

A Fairy Whisper.

Trust to it, and well you may
If you have pains that make you weary of the day—
Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment
Acts like magic, therefore it holds the sway;
Try it and never more be weary of the day.

To you it will be worth its weight in gold,
This pain reliever, the like of which has n'er been sold;
Excelsior! within the reach of all, behold
Venetian Liniment, of which such wondrous tales are told.
All druggists; 25 and 50 cents.
Depot, 40 Murray street, New York.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Back Aches, Headache, Toothache, and all ACHES PROMPTLY

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

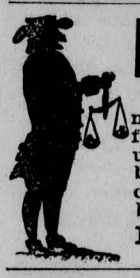
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY NEW YORK, N.Y.

PURELY VEGETABLE.
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.
ABSOLUTELY SAFE.
25 CENTS PER BOX.
3 BOXES FOR 65 CTS.
Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

EASY WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. in. 20c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N.J.

Ely's Cream Balm Cures COLD IN HEAD
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.



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Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

"HE DID IT."

"By using the K-WREN Remedies I have cured all the colds in my family, and in the vicinity for miles around, including babies threatened with croup."—E. G. ROBERTS, Vergennes, Vt.

K.WREN Cough Balsam and Troches cure hoarseness in a few minutes, bad coughs and colds over night. Balsam, 50c.; Troches, 10 and 25c. By mail or druggists. M. B. KEEP & CO., 63 E. 13th St., N.Y.

Howe's celebrated No. 19 Strings. 7 for $1.00. **VIOLIN** Strongest Strings in the World. Full set 4 Graded Strings 60 cts. Best Italian Strings 20c. each. 1500 Rare Old Violins and 600 kinds of New Violins, Violas, Cellos and Bases, 75c. to $3,500. Violin Cases, Bows, Necks, Tops, Backs, Varnish and all fittings. Music Books for all instruments. Best assortment, lowest prices in America. Send for catalogue. ELIAS HOWE, 88 Court St., Boston, Mass.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

Strange indeed that

A PLAIN THING
like SAPOLIO should make everything so bright, but "A needle clothes others, and is itself naked." Try it in your next house-cleaning
COPYRIGHT.

What folly it would be to cut grass with a pair of scissors! Yet people do equally silly things every day. Modern progress has grown up from the hooked sickle to the swinging scythe and thence to the lawn mower. So don't use scissors!

But do you use SAPOLIO? If you don't you are as much behind the age as if you cut grass with a dinner knife. Once there were no soaps. Then one soap served all purposes. Now the sensible folks use one soap in the toilet, another in the tub, one soap in the stables, and SAPOLIO for all scouring and house-cleaning.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS **PENNYROYAL PILLS** DIAMOND BRAND
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. *Refuse Substitutions and Imitations.* All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter*, by return Mail. At Druggists, or send us 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.* Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A GIRL'S TRUE SPHERE.

MARRIAGE NOT BY ANY MEANS THE ONLY COURSE FOR HER.

Judge Pryor's Estimable Wife Gives Her Opinion on How Girls Should Be Trained—What She Herself Has Done. Mistakes in Notions of Girlhood.

What have women done? I know what these fingers have done. To remember all carries me back to Virginia through the most exciting pages of American history. They were trained to do elegant embroidery and to play well the best classical music. During the Civil war and since they have done everything that fingers could do. In war times they plaited and sewed my children's hats, made all their garments, even little kid and cloth boots, while their father was in prison.

After the struggle, in the experiment we made to earn a living, these hands copied briefs for the lawyer, then too poor to afford a clerk, the while sewing for the seven dear children. They made every robe from the christening to the bridal for my two elder daughters, and the work in which they have engaged since has been most varied.

Woman's sphere is where the Lord has placed her. We all deplore the conditions that reduce young children and tender women to hard labor for which they have noither fitness nor strength, but I believe that things adjust themselves in the end and we mold circumstances till we find our level. Home is a sweet place, but it is not the only place, nor are maternal the only duties of womanhood. Life is made up of a series of conditions, and the talents of men and women are equally varied.

EDUCATION IS NECESSARY.

I deny that woman needs a special training for what you are pleased to term the profession of motherhood. Maternal love is innate. It is a part of woman's nature. She may be a hoiden in her youth, a heartless lover or a treacherous friend, false to every trust, and still be a good mother. Even the savage brute is kind to her young, and will risk her life in protecting it. I believe that the training and education necessary to the perfect development of womanhood will fit the girl for any sphere in life she chooses to enter.

I do not believe that marriage is all this world holds for the sex, nor that a wife should round herself to the four walls of her home. It is necessary for the height and breadth and freshness of its atmosphere that she go out, mix with the elements and become imbued with the spirit, the progress, the thought that is accelerating the motion of the earth.

The world is moving with a velocity so great that one cannot afford to stand still, and the mother must be up and about and around, even if she is obliged to take her little brood with her, to watch the swelling tide. I am always so glad to welcome the young woman in any new line. When I take up the newspaper I begrudge the valuable space given to the reports of the Four Hundred. I do not care to read about their coats of arms, their coaches and coquetry. I want to know what the brave, bright, gifted young men and women are doing and thinking about and striving for.

This talk about girls losing their femininity and unsexing themselves in industrial enterprises I think idle and senseless. The very word "unsex" is to me a misnomer, and if a woman becomes coarse and bold and rough in business, in the art world or in the industrial school she would not be a lady in a parlor or a gentlewoman in any condition. The decollete dress does not make a woman vulgar.

MISTAKEN TRAINING.

The girl who stands behind the counter to serve us and the one who stands behind the footlights to entertain us may have the same nobility of purpose and the same lofty principles as the one privileged to ill use and criticise her. It is barely possible that our ladies do go to Delmonico's for dinner or supper, that they are even reckless enough to sip a glass of wine, and at the same time be as intrinsically worthy and noble as the woman in quiet russet garments who views the scene from the other side of the window.

That our girls want training there is not a doubt, neither has the inability of some mothers been questioned. They don't want piano lessons unless there is an inborn love of music. The piano has been the ruination of more than one generation of women. Another fallacy is the hitherto universal tendency to direct all energies to marriage. In the south as soon as a daughter reached her young ladyhood the mother at once proceeded to refurnish the house.

The girl went to the hair dresser and had her tresses arranged in a dozen different ways to find out which would be the most becoming style; colors were tried against her pretty face to get "her color;" she took her beauty naps, and from every source, even the old servant, a hint "to be sweet."

In discussing a new acquaintance one heard that she was very "beautiful and clever and nice, but she was not pretty." Being what we called "pretty" was considered a superior virtue, and everything in the girl's training tended to this one characteristic.

The victim was being decked for the sacrifice, although the fond mother would never admit that she was busy at the art of matchmaking. Prepare a girl for the altar, for the duties of a wife and mother, before even a lover has presented himself? There is not only drollery to such a situation, but the tinge of indelicacy. I believe in giving the girl the advantages of good training and leaving her to decide whether she is better fitted for the inner or the outer world, for the home or the professional life.—Mrs. Gen. Pryor in New York World.

The Boy's Feet.

A small boy, apparently 5 or 6 years old, pushed open the door of a down town shoe store the other day, and hesitatingly asked, "Got any rubber boots?" A facetious clerk replied, "Yes, sonny; what size do you want?" and was paralyzed by the reply, "Don't know, but I brought my feet with me!" Charley's friends all smoke.—Springfield Homestead.

For rheumatism, take half a glassful of lemon juice for ten nights. Always take it when getting into bed at night. Wear flannel next to the skin, and in cold weather sleep in warm blankets.

Sale Register.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22, 1891—J. N. McClain and D. E. McClain, executors of the estate of Samuel McClain, dec'd, will offer on the premises, in the borough of Saltillo, all that certain hotel property, known as the Saltillo Hotel. The property consists of a frame house, in form of "L," with cellar and basement under whole house. There is also a stable for 8 horses, with yard, comprising two large town lots. The property is situated near the famous Saltillo Mineral Springs. It will positively be sold on the above date.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing everything I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHUTEHANGO, N. Y., May 12, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours,
MARION DOWLIN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

MUNN & CO
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for
PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free.*
Address MUNN & CO.
361 Broadway,
New York.

Read and Profit by it!

We have the following Shoes that we intend closing out for cash or country produce at cost: 33 pairs Misses' Lace Calf Shoes (pegged), of

1	4	6	8	6	5	3
9	10	11	12	13	1	2

Also, our entire stock of

Clothing,

consisting of Suits for Youths, Boys and Men, and a lot of Overcoats. We have left 26 pairs of

Blankets

that must be sold, and now is your opportunity. We have sold 52 pairs to this date and the reason our sales have been so great in the blanket line is we sacrifice them.

Just received a lot of new crop Raisins and Currants.

Woolen Goods.

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizes of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and remember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats Meats

Our stock is complete. We have just received a barrel of prime country Mince Meat, which we will sell at bottom figures.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

I have a big stock of HOLIDAY CANDIES and articles suitable for presents.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cure, Dr. Hand's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m. daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Pas. Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed. No. 10.	Mixed. No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.